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NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JANUARY 19, 1869.
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WASHINGTON.

A New Financial Scheme Introduced in the Senate.

The House Opposed to Railroad Subsidies and Land Grants.

Passage of the Naval Appropriation Bill.

Message from the President Regarding His Amnesty Proclamation.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 18.

A test vote on the question of railroad subsidies was had in the House to-day. Mr. HOLMAN introduced a couple of resolutions, declaring it to be the sense of the House that in the present financial condition of the country no further subsidies of money, bonds or lands should be granted to railroads. The resolutions were divided, and the question being taken on the first, which opposes the granting of any further money or bond subsidies, it was agreed to—yeas, 87; nays, 67. The second resolution, which declares that no further grants of public lands should be made in aid of railroads, but that they should be reserved for homesteads for actual settlers, was laid on the table—yeas, 110; nays, 55. This may be taken as a very fair indication of the feeling of the House on the subject.

AFFAIRS IN MISSISSIPPI AND GEORGIA.

The House Reconstruction Committee to-day examined Col. CALLIS, member from Alabama, and two Freedmen's Bureau officers, on the condition of affairs in Mississippi. Their evidence was very much the same as that already given, and concludes the examination, so far as Mississippi is concerned. The evidence in the case of Georgia will be closed to-morrow. The Committee will then prepare their decision, though what it will be it is not possible yet to say. In the case of Mississippi, Judge BINGHAM favors the throwing out of the returns of seven counties, where fraud and violence were practiced, by which the Constitution would stand ratified and the State be admitted under it. Georgia presents a much more complicated case, and how the House can act at all, in the face of the fact that her Representatives are on the floor exercising all their rights and privileges, is a question which is puzzling the ablest members of that body.

MILITARY STAFF DEPARTMENTS.

The Military Committee will shortly take the testimony of several of the leading Generals of the army as to the feasibility of reducing the several staff departments. The Secretary of War has been requested to invite here for that purpose Gens. SHERMAN, MEADE, McDOWELL and others, while Gens. THOMAS, HANCOCK, TERRY and several of the Bureau officers already here will be examined on the subject.

THE OVERLAND MAILS.

The House finally got at WELLS, FARGO & CO., to-day, after futile attemps for three Mondays in succession. The resolution agreed to, however, does nothing about their pay, but simply authorizes the Committee on Public Expenditures to inquire as to the manner in which they are carrying out their contract. This is understood to be unobjectionable both to the Company and to the Postmaster-General.

THE SUFFRAGE AMENDMENT.

The debate on the Suffrage bill and the constitutional amendment, reported by Mr. BOUTWELL from the Judiciary Committee on the 11th inst., will begin on Saturday next, Mr. BOUTWELL having given notice to-day that he would then call up these propositions.

WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE CONVENTION.

The National Woman's Suffrage Convention, which meets in this city to-morrow, has brought here a considerable number of notables, who gather on such occasions. Among those who could be seen in the House galleries to-day were the venerable Quakeress, LUCRETIA MOTT, LUCY STONE and others. They are accompanied by sundry hirsute individuals of the male sex.

SENATORS RETURNED.

Senators DRAKE and HENDERSON returned yesterday from the contest in Missouri, and Gov. MORGAN returned from New-York to-night. He has already extended his congratulations to his successful competitor.

APPROPRIATION BILLS.

The House passed the Naval Appropriation bill today, with the feature reducing the Marine Corps stricken out. The Legislative, Executive and Judicial bill was then taken up, and its consideration proceeded with in Committee of the Whole, Gen. SCHENCK in the chair. It will occupy several days.

THE NATIONAL CURRENCY.

The Committee on Banking and Currency meet to-morrow morning. Among the propositions before them is an amendment to the National Currency act, prohibiting the certification of checks, unless there is an actual deposit absolutely on hand to meet it. This amendment was strongly urged by the Comptroller of the Currency in his last report.

Gen. BUTLER was badly tripped up to-day when he offered his resolution requesting the Comptroller of the Currency to report what banks had exchanged gold interest for currency interest bonds; to what extent this had been done, and directing the Comptroller to stop it. Gen. PAINE immediately showed that the action of the Comptroller was authorized by law, of which Gen. BUTLER seemed entirely ignorant, and that a House resolution could not repeal that law. BUTLER modified his resolution accordingly, and the House then allowed it to pass.

FINANCIAL MEASURES IN THE SENATE.

The most important measure introduced in the Senate to-day was the bill to regulate the finances, with amendments from the Finance Committee, which may be found elsewhere in full. The bill was merely ordered to be printed to-day, and was not read. Senators consequently have not had an opportunity to form any opinion on its merits, and it is not much commented on to-night.

THE COPPER TARIFF.

Senator CHANDLER succeeded in getting up the Copper Tariff bill in the Senate to-day, when it was debated for a couple of hours. Senator ANTHONY offered an amendment imposing a duty of forty-five per cent. *ad valorem* on manufactured copper, which was accepted by Mr. CHANDLER, and an amendment of Mr. MORRILL, looking to the protection of sulphurets, was rejected. The bill will come up again to-morrow, and will continue to be the special order until disposed of. The feeling of the Senate appears to be in favor of its passage.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Monday, Jan. 18.

THE VIRGINIA COMMITTEE.

The Virginia Committee called this morning in a body, accompanied by other gentlemen from their State, to pay their respects to Gen. GRANT. The conversation turned mainly upon the business of these gentlemen before Congress. The General, who showed a familiarity with the provisions of the Underwood Constitution, expressed himself in favor of a speedy settlement on the general plan published in the papers of the morning. The interview was of some duration, and was highly satisfactory to the gentlemen of the Committee. The delegation subsequently called upon the President and Secretary SCHOFIELD. While not asking to have their own disabilities removed by special laws, the Committee are exerting themselves to obtain a general relief of all persons in the State of Virginia, and especially to check the further removal of State and county officers now going on there, until Congress can act on the whole subject. The Senate's Committee on the Judiciary has under consideration the subject of the restoration of Virginia to the Union, but has not taken formal action upon it.

THE AMNESTY PROCLAMATION.

The President transmitted the following to-day:

To the Senate of the United States:

The resolution adopted on the 5th inst., requesting the President to transmit to the Senate a copy of any proclamation of amnesty made by him since the last adjournment of Congress, and also to communicate to the Senate by what authority of law the same was made, has been received. I accordingly transmit herewith a copy of a proclamation dated the 25th day of December last.

The authority of law by which it was made is set forth in the proclamation itself, which expressly affirms that it was issued by virtue of the power and authority in me vested by the Constitution, and in the name of the sovereign people of the United States, and proclaims and declares unconditionally and without reservation to all and to every person who directly or indirectly participated in the late insurrection or rebellion a full pardon and amnesty for the offence of treason against the United States, or of adhering to their enemies during the late civil war, with the restoration of all their civil rights, privileges, and immunities under the Constitution and the laws which have been made in pursuance thereof. The Federal Constitution is understood to be, and is regarded by the Executive, as the supreme law of the land. The second section of article 2, of that instrument, provides that the President shall have power to grant reprieves and pardons for offences against the United States, except in cases of impeachment. The proclamation of the 25th ultimo is in strict accordance with the judicial expositions of the authority thus conferred upon the Executive; and as will be seen by reference to the accompanying papers, is in conformity with the precedent established by WASHINGTON in 1795, and followed by Presidents ADAMS in 1800, MADISON in 1815, and LINCOLN in 1863, and by the present Executive in 1865, 1867, and 1868. ANDREW JOHNSON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 18, 1869.

The copies accompanying the President's answer to the Senate are as follows:

First—The proclamation of Gen. WASHINGTON, dated July 10, 1795, granting to citizens who had been engaged in insurrection, and in resisting the collection of revenue on distilled spirits and stills in the western counties of Pennsylvania, excepting certain classes described in the proclamation, a general pardon of all treason and other indictable offences.

Second—The proclamation of JOHN ADAMS, dated on the 21st of May, 1800, granting a full pardon to all and every person, including some persons excepted in WASHINGTON's proclamation, engaged in the said insurrection, thereby remedying and releasing unto all such persons all pains and penalties named, or supposed to be incurred for or on account of the premises.

Third—The proclamation of JAMES MADISON, dated Feb. 16, 1815, concerning certain foreigners flying from the danger of their own homes, and certain citizens of New-Orleans, forgetful of their duty, had coöperated in forming an establishment on the Island of Barrataria, near the mouth of the River Mississippi, for the purpose of a clandestine and lawless trade. The Government of the United States caused the establishment to be broken up, and proceeded to prosecute the offenders by indictment, &c. For reasons set forth in the proclamation, President MADISON granted to the offenders a full pardon of all offences committed against the laws, or touching the intercourse and commerce of the United States with foreign nations; and the President directs all suits, indictments and prosecutions for fines, penalties, forfeitures, &c., to be discontinued and released.

Fourth.—The proclamation of President LINCOLN, dated the 8th day of December, 1863, familiar to the public, granting to all persons (certain classes excepted) who had participated in the rebellion full pardon and restoration of all rights of property, except as to slaves and in property cases where the rights of third parties shall have intervened. In this proclamation, Mr. LINCOLN begins by citing the provision in the Constitution empowering the President to grant reprieves and pardons. The laws of Congress declaring forfeitures, &c., and authorizing the President to issue proclamations of pardon and amnesty, with such exceptions as the Executive may deem proper are then cited. Mr. LINCOLN, referring to this act, adds: "Whereas, the Congressional declaration for limited and conditional pardon accords with the well-established judicial exposition of the pardoning power, therefore," &c.

Fifth—The proclamation of President LINCOLN, dated the 26th of March, 1864, defining cases in which persons are entitled to benefits of his preceding proclamation.

Sixth—The proclamation of President JOHNSON, dated the 29th of May, 1865, similar to the Lincoln proclamation of Dec. 8, 1863, granting pardon and amnesty, excepting for cases therein named.

Seventh—The proclamation of President JOHNSON, dated Sept. 7, 1867, extending full pardon to certain persons who were engaged in the rebellion. This proclamation extends pardon to the classes mentioned who were not pardoned by preceding proclamations.

Eighth—The proclamation of President JOHNSON, of July 4, 1868, granting a general pardon and amnesty to persons engaged in the late rebellion with certain exceptions and reservations.

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The bill introduced in the House to-day by Representative WINDOM, of Minnesota, to aid in the construction of the Northern Pacific Railroad from Lake Superior to Puget Sound, changes entirely the principle heretofore adopted in the grants of subsidy to the Pacific Railroads. It does not ask for any subsidy either in money or in Government bonds, or in any way add to the public debt. Instead of requiring the issue of United States bonds, as heretofore, for which the Government has no security except a second mortgage and one-half the compensation for Government troops, it provides that the Government shall guarantee the interest only on a limited amount of the bonds of the Company, which does not exceed one-half the estimated cost of the road, which bonds are to be secured by a first mortgage on all its property, to be made to the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, the Company being required to pay the principal and interest as they become due, to indemnify the United States for said guarantee of interest. All the compensation for transporting troops, supplies, munitions of war, mails, &c., is to be retained by the Government, for which along the line of this road the Government is now required to pay, as shown by the reports of the Quartermaster-General, over $6,000,000 per annum, being a sum very much larger than the annual amount of said guarantee, and is a further security to the Government. In case of any deficiency, the Secretary of the Treasury is empowered at any time to order one-third of the gross earnings of the road to be paid into the Treasury of the United States until all such deficiencies shall be made good. To secure the payment of the principal of said bonds, in addition to the first mortgage above mentioned, the Company is required to pay into the Treasury of the United States two per cent. of the gross earnings of the road, which is to be invested as a sinking fund for the redemption of said bonds at maturity. This is claimed to be the inauguration of a new policy, and while it does not increase the public debt or require the issue of Government bonds, it so extends the aid of the Government as to insure the prosecution of this enterprise, without danger of adding to the public burdens or of hazarding the public credit.

TROOPS ON THE FRONTIER.

It appears from an official document that the number of troops guarding and policing the frontier is 10,641; operating against the Indians and policing the frontier, 6,824; operating, 2,119; guarding the Union Pacific Railroad and policing the frontier, 657; guarding the Union Pacific Railroad, 405; guarding traffic on the Missouri River, 1,251; operating against Indians and guarding the Union Pacific Railroad, 3,553; total regular troops, 25,601; total volunteer troops, 1,213; aggregate, 26,814. The employment of volunteers, the acceptance of one regiment of cavalry from Kansas, was authorized by the President, if Gen. SHERMAN should deem it necessary to a successful prosecution of the Indian campaign. The volunteers are to serve for six months.

QUARTERMASTER'S STORES IN NEW-YORK.

The Secretary of War recommends that he be authorized to hire such suitable building in New-York or vicinity, as may be required for safe and convenient storage of army stores of every description, at a total cost not to exceed $40,000 per annum. He further recommends that no action be taken at present upon the proposition to purchase an armory building in New-York City, as submitted on the 10th ultimo.

THE SUPREME COURT.

M. A. GIRARD et al. *vs.* The City of Philadelphia.—This is the phase of the Girard will case recently before the Court. It being claimed that the enlargement of the City of Philadelphia by the consolidation act of 1854 had rendered the execution of the trust impossible, and that it must therefore fail, and the property devised for municipal purposes revert to the heirs-at-law of the testator, the Court now affirmed the judgment below, Mr. Justice GRIER delivering the opinion of the Court, which is an exact transcript of his opinion below—the views there expressed having been adopted by the Court.

No. 1. GAINES et al. *vs.* THOMPSON et al.; mandamus denied; opinion by Mr. Justice MILLER.

No. 51. TYLER *vs.* The City of Boston; petition against the infringement of an oil lamp patent; cause on argument.

NOMINATIONS BY THE PRESIDENT.

The President nominated to the Senate to-day: JOHN A. GADSDEN, Secretary of Legation, Mexico, *vice* Mr. PLUMB; WILLIAM W. DIXON, Associate Justice for Montana; R. H. HUNT, Collector of Internal Revenue for the Sixth District of Missouri; A. J. BROOK, Collector of Internal Revenue for the Twenty-first District of Pennsylvania.

FORTIETH CONGRESS.

THIRD SESSION.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 18.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

The President presented a memorial of numerous citizens, alleging that great frauds were committed in various parts of the Union in the late elections, and praying for such an amendment to the Naturalization laws as will tend to prevent such frauds in the future.

Mr. TRUMBULL presented a memorial of the medical superintendents of the institutions for the insane in the United States, setting forth that the medical superintendents of hospitals and asylums for the insane in the lately rebellious States took no active part in the rebellion, and praying that they may be relieved of political disabilities.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, presented a petition of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., DABNEY, MORGAN & CO., E. D. MORGAN & CO., and about two hundred other merchants and business men of New-York; also of THOMAS ROBINS, EDWARD M. LEWIS and JOSEPH PATTERSON, Bank Presidents of Philadelphia, and about two hundred and thirty other merchants and business men of that city, and E. A. PRESBREY, ENOS BRIGGS & CO., H. K. FROTHINGHAM, and about one hundred and sixty other merchants and business men of Boston, and W. COOLBAUGH, E. HEMPSTEAD, C. T. WHEELER, and one hundred and ninety other merchants and business men of Chicago, praying for the enactment of a law, reading that hereafter all purchases or sales of the loans and bonds of the United States on account of the United States, shall be made by inviting public competition, and thoroughly advertising for proposals, and all sales of gold for account of the United States shall be made at public auction by an authorized official of the Treasury Department at a time and place duly advertised. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. SUMNER presented a petition and remonstrance of merchants of Boston against the renewal of the Reciprocity Treaty; also, a memorial of claimants under the late treaty negotiated with Venezuela, in which they ask legislation by Congress to secure to them their claims under the award recently made, and asking Congress to pay their claims in advance of any money that shall be received under the award; also, a petition of certain freedmen of Hilton Head, praying for the passage of the House bill to provide for the sale of certain lands and lots on the Sea Islands, in Beaufort District, South Carolina; also a petition signed by LOUIS PRANG, of Boston, and a large number of artists, journalists, and others interested in American art, setting forth that the rapid perfection of the process of chromo-lithography renders necessary additional legislation to protect the rights of artists and honest art publishers, and asking the passage of a law declaring that the purchase of a painting or work of art does not convey the copyright thereof, which shall inhere in the artist.

Mr. POMEROY presented a memorial of the tobacco manufacturers, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. WILSON presented a petition signed by Ex-Governors BULLOCK, CLIFFORD and WASHBURN, of Massachusetts; Ex-Mayor SHURTLEFF, of Boston; the Speaker of the Massachusetts House of Representatives; WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON, Prof. AGASSIZ, JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL, and a large number of others in and about Boston, asking Congress to pass Mr. JENCKES' Civil Service bill.

COIN CONTRACTS.

Mr. SHERMAN, from the Finance Committee, reported a bill legalizing coin contracts. The following is the bill:

Be it enacted, &c., That any contract hereafter made specifically payable in coin shall be legal and valid, and may be enforced according to its terms, anything in the several acts relating to United States notes to the contrary notwithstanding; provided that this section shall not apply to contracts for borrowing of currency, or to the renewal or extension of an indebtedness under a contract already entered into, unless such contract originally required payment in coin.

SEC. 2. That there is hereby appropriated out of duties levied from imported goods the sum of $140,000,000 annually, which sum, during each fiscal year, shall be applied to payment of interest and to the reduction of the principal of the public debt, and such reduction shall be in lieu of the sinking fund, provided by the fifth section of an act entitled "An act to authorize the issue of United States notes, and for the redemption and funding thereof, and for funding the floating debt of the United States," approved Feb. 25, 1862.

SEC. 3. That the holder of any lawful money of the United States to the amount of fifty dollars, or any multiple of fifty dollars, may convert the same into bonds for an equal amount, as herein provided under such regulations and rules as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe, and that the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to issue to such holder coupon or registered bonds of the United States in such form and of such denomination, not less than fifty dollars, as he may prescribe, redeemable in coin at the pleasure of the United States after ten years and payable in coin in forty years, and bearing an annual interest of five per cent. payable semi-annually in coin; which said bonds shall be exempt from taxation in any form, by or under State, municipal or local authority, and the same and the interest thereon, and the income therefrom shall be exempt from payment of all taxes or duties to the United States, other than such income tax as may be assessed upon other incomes.

SEC. 4. That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and required to issue gold notes of the United States, not bearing interest, payable to bearer on demand in coin, at the Treasury of the United States, in such form and of such denomination, not less than $10, as he may prescribe, and such gold notes shall be receivable for all taxes, duties or debts payable to the United States. And the Secretary of the Treasury is also authorized, at his discretion, to apply an amount of such coin notes, not exceeding the amount of United States notes surrendered for conversion into bonds under the preceding section of this act, to the purchase in open market in the City of New-York, of any part of the securities of the United States bearing six per cent. interest, and thereupon the Secretary of the Treasury shall cancel an amount of said United States notes equal to the securities so purchased, and said coin notes shall also be paid out for coin liabilities of the United States at the option of the creditor: provided, however, that the aggregate of coin notes issued under this act, and the outstanding gold certificates of deposit, shall not exceed the coin and bullion in the Treasury of the United States; and such coin notes shall be paid according to their terms, and may be reissued from time to time, as the exigencies of the public service shall require.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That any banking association now organized, or that may be hereafter organized, under the act entitled "An act to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for their circulation, and the redemption thereof," approved Jan. 3, 1864, is hereby authorized, without respect to the limitation of $300,000,000 of circulating notes prescribed by the twenty-second section of said act, to issue and circulate in notes as money not bearing interest, and payable on demand in coin; and such coin notes shall be obtained in the mode provided in said act as to other circulating notes, and shall be paid on demand in coin instead of United States notes, and only be issued to the amount of 65 per cent. of the bonds of the United States deposited with the Treasurer of the United States as security for the redemption of said coin notes. No banks shall receive less than $50,000 of such coin notes, and such banks and the said coin notes, shall be subject, in all other respects, to the limitations, restrictions and provisions of said act.

Mr. WILLIAMS gave notice that he wished to offer the following amendments to be printed with the bill:

To amend section 3 by adding thereto the following words:

"Provided that not to exceed two millions lawful money shall be converted into bonds as herein provided in any one month."

"Strike out in section 4, the words 'at his discretion,' and insert in place thereof the words, 'and required;' and also strike out in the same section the words 'not exceeding' and insert instead thereof the words 'equal to.'"

The following amendments were proposed to be offered by Mr. CATTELL:

"Add to the end of section 3 the following: 'And any holder or any of the bonds provided for in this act may present the same to the Treasurers of the United States and demand lawful money of the United States for the principal accruing interest thereon, and the Treasurer shall redeem the same in lawful money of the United States, unless the amount of the United States notes then outstanding shall be equal to $350,000,000; and such bonds shall not be so redeemable after the United States have resumed the payment of coin for their notes.'"

A PERSONAL EXPLANATION.

Mr. HARLAN called the attention of the Senate to a letter of the correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette*, Gen. BOYNTON, which had been copied and commented upon in the New-York *Tribune* of the 15th inst., and which was personal to himself, and he thought to some other Senators.

The letter and *Tribune* editorial comments upon it were sent to the Clerk's desk and read.

Mr. HARLAN said now for the first time he called attention to a newspaper article. He felt it his duty to do so now, rather for public than for personal reasons. He had nothing to say against the respectable portion of the conductors or correspondents of newspapers, but their profession, like others, consisted of three classes—first, the class who, by their talents, adorn the profession and give it dignity; second, the mediocre class, who perhaps help to give it respectability; and third, what he would term the *lassaroni*, the scavengers of the profession, who do the work that respectable members will not touch. He did not know the correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette* well enough to determine to which class he belonged, but the letter to which he had called attention exhibited such a degree of carelessness or ignorance, or something worse, as would, in his judgment, unfit the author of it to be a correspondent of any respectable journal. He then made a long explanation of the facts in each transaction, in connection with which he was accused of wrong doing—the Burlington and Missouri River Railroad extension; the sale of the Cherokee Reservation in Texas, and the sale of lands to the Sioux City Branch of the Union Pacific Railroad—and stated that he had never had and never expected to have any personal interest whatever in these transactions. As to the motives of the writer, he could only conjecture. It could not be malice toward him, because he had never given any occasion or pretext for that; as he was forced to think, it must be either a desire to blackmail in regard to the last item, to serve the interests of supposed rival roads.

Mr. POMEROY said the statements of the correspondent affecting himself would not have attracted his attention, had they not attracted the attention of the Senate; but as they had done so, he would say that they were incorrect in regard to all the material facts. The only way in which he had become interested in railroads in his own State, was by the Legislature's having put his name into the charters of certain roads as one of the temporary corporators, to hold the franchise in trust until capitalists prepared to build the roads could be found. When such capitalists had been found he and the other corporators had always transferred the franchise without compensation. That was the character of his connection with such railroad projects. His aim as a Senator was to represent his constituents fairly and satisfactorily to them, and if he failed to please at the same time the Washington newspaper correspondents, he could not help it.

Mr. CONNESS commented briefly on the letter of Gen. BOYNTON and the statement of Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, in the House, in regard to the vast quantities of public land given away to railroad corporations, which, he said, was made in ignorance of the facts. He also read in the New-York *Herald* that he (Mr. CONNESS) had no less than five jobs before the Senate. Before seeing it he had congratulated himself on what he had supposed to be the fact that his name and influence at least were not in any way connected with "jobs," but he had been mistaken. The writer, however, had not been very cute in selecting the job with which to connect him. The Sutro-tunnel project happened to be one which from the first he had opposed as wild and impracticable.

Mr. GRIMES said from his knowledge of the Cincinnati *Gazette* and the New-York *Tribune* he thought it likely anything he might say in vindication of his colleague would only injure him with those journals; but nevertheless, he felt it to be his duty to say that the charge against these gentlemen in connection with the Burlington Railroad was a trumped-up affair, with no foundation in the facts of the case.

CONTESTED ELECTIONS.

Mr. CONKLING, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill to amend the act prescribing the mode of obtaining evidence in cases of contested elections, with an amendment striking out "registers" and inserting "notaries public." Passed.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. SUMNER introduced a bill in regard to the discharge of poor convicts.

The bill provides that convicts sentenced by any United States Court, and who have been imprisoned thirty days solely for non-payment of fines and costs, shall be discharged upon making oath and satisfying a United States Commissioner that they have no property exceeding $20 in value.

Mr. RICE introduced a bill to amend the existing laws in relation to the jurisdiction of the Circuit Courts of the United States, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

The bill provides that Circuit Courts shall have original cognizance of suits in equity instituted by corporations against citizens of other States, where the amount in dispute equals $500.

Mr. DRAKE introduced a bill to regulate the construction of bridges over the Missouri River and for other purposes. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

The bill provides for the appointment, by the Secretary of War, of a Commissioner of Engineers, to report to Congress what changes or modifications, if any, are necessary in bridges constructed or being constructed on the Mississippi River, so that they shall not obstruct or endanger navigation. Also, that all bridges hereafter to be constructed on the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers shall have a span of 400 feet over the channel, and other spans not less than 250 feet clear, a height of fifty feet above the high water mark, and piers parallel to the current; the draws to be not less than 300 feet. The plans of the bridges must be approved by a commission of competent engineers, to be appointed by the Secretary of War.

Mr. TRUMBULL introduced a bill concerning divorces in the District of Columbia, which was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. SHERMAN reported back from the Finance Committee the Specie Payment bill introduced by Senator MORTON, and asked that the Committee be discharged from further consideration, because so much of it as they approved had been considered in the general bill reported.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, from the Committee on Commerce, reported back the memorial of the New-York and London Telegraph Company, with a bill to authorize them to land their cables on the shores of the United States, and recommended the passage of the bill.

Mr. MORTON introduced a bill to punish the collection of taxes on passengers.

It provides that it shall be unlawful for any officer of a railroad corporation to pay to any State Government or its agents any tax or sum of money for the transportation of passengers through its territories, and that any person violating this law shall pay a fine of not more than $5,000, nor less than $1,000.

The second section makes it unlawful for any State Government or its agent to collect such tax, and imposes a penalty of $2,000 for a violation.

The third section gives the United States Courts jurisdiction in the matter.

The bill was referred.

Mr. KELLOGG offered a resolution directing the Secretary of War to communicate to the Senate an abstract of all the surveys for the railroad made under the direction of the Government, with a brief statement of the views expressed in their reports by the officers making such surveys. Referred to the Committee on Pacific Railroads.

Mr. KELLOGG introduced a bill to guarantee the payment of certain bonds to be issued under the authority of the Governments of Louisiana and Arkansas, to provide for the repairing of the levees on the Mississippi River. Referred.

Mr. NORTON introduced a bill making a grant of land to the State of Minnesota, to aid in improving the navigation of the Mississippi, immediately above the Falls of St. Anthony. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. TRUMBULL introduced a bill to amend the judicial system of the United States, which was ordered to be printed and referred to the Judiciary Committee. The following is the bill:

Be it enacted, &c., That the Supreme Court of the United States shall hereafter consist of the Chief Justice of the United States and eight Associate Justices, six of whom shall constitute a quorum.

SEC. 2. That for each of the nine existing Judicial Circuits there shall be appointed a Circuit Judge, who shall reside in his circuit, and shall possess the same power and jurisdiction as the Justice of the Supreme Court allowed to the circuit. The Circuit Court in each circuit shall be held by the Justice of the Supreme Court allotted to the circuit, sitting alone or with the Circuit Judge of the circuit, or in the absence of said Justice by the Circuit Judge sitting alone or with the District Judge of the District; or in the absence of the Justice of the Supreme Court and Circuit Judge, by the District Judge alone; and such Courts may be held at the same time in different districts of the same circuit, and more than one such Court may be held at the same time in the same district. The Circuit Judges shall receive such compensation for their services as may hereafter be provided by law.

SEC. 3. That nothing in this act shall affect the powers of the Justices of the Supreme Court as Judges of the Circuit Court, but it shall not be obligatory upon them to attend more than one term of such Court in any district within their circuits, during a period of two years, and such attendance shall not be permitted to interfere with the discharge of their duties as Justices of the Supreme Court.

THE DUTY ON COPPER.

On motion of Mr. CHANDLER, the Senate took up the bill to regulate the duty on copper, &c., which was read in full as reported from the Committee.

Mr. ANTHONY moved to amend by adding the following:

"On copper in rolled plates, called braziers, copper sheets, rods, pipes and copper-bottoms, eyelets and all manufactures of copper of which copper shall be a component of the chief value, and not otherwise herein provided for, 45 per centum ad valorem."

Adopted.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, moved to amend by inserting after the word "ores," in the ninth line, the words "containing sulphur," and in line tenth, after the word "therein," the words "and on all copper imported in the form of ores not containing sulphur, two cents on each pound of fine copper contained therein."

Mr. FERRY advocated the amendment offered by Mr. MORRILL.

Mr. CHANDLER, in reply, said that this was not the first time Connecticut had attacked the interests of Michigan. The cry of the Connecticut protected manufacturers was the cry of JEFF. DAVIS when he had succeeded in forming his Government—"Let us alone!" But he warned them that, like the Confederacy, they would not be let alone, and if she continued to say to the Northwest, "Stop your mines," the answer would be, "Stop your factories."

Mr. FERRY did not know what he had said or done to invite such an attack; but he would say, in reply to it, that Connecticut's prosperity was due to the enterprise and energy of her own sons, and that she asked no favors.

Mr. WHYTE moved an amendment in the form of a proviso, that any person or corporation importing foreign carbonates or copper ores into the United States shall, upon filing a bond, to be approved by the Collector of the port at which such importations are received, that they are to be used in smelting in the proportion of two tons of native copper ore to one ton of that imported, be allowed a drawback upon the importation to the extent of the duty thereon. This amendment he advocated in a speech, in the course of which he said that native copper could not be smelted advantageously without the use of foreign carbonates.

Mr. HOWARD said that, so far as he knew, there was no good foundation for such a statement, and read a letter to that effect from an expert.

Mr. SHERMAN said that, although his State was not directly interested in the bill, he would state why the Committee had reported it unamended. The reasons were that it has passed the House in this form by a vote of about two to one; that the interests to be protected by it were anxious for its immediate passage; that the objections made to it had not seemed very forcible, and that it was impossible to maintain the tariff system of the country unless protection was made general.

Mr. MORRILL did not think the amendment offered by Mr. WHYTE germane to his amendment, and suggested that it be withdrawn and offered at the end of the section.

Mr. WHYTE withdrew the amendment temporarily.

Mr. ANTHONY suggested that the Senator from Michigan, CHANDLER, and the Senator from Vermont, MORRILL, had better compromise their differences on this bill. He did not wish to vote against either.

Mr. CHANDLER said that that could be done only by his abandoning the copper interest, which he had no intention to do.

A vote was then taken on Mr. MORRILL's amendment, which was lost, yeas 20, nays 27.

At 4:40 o'clock the Senate adjourned, the bill still pending.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. BROOKS presented the memorial of J. HANSEN, asking the interposition of the United States Government with Prussia for indemnification for the violation of a contract with him in the matter of the Holstein Ship Canal. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

THE RIGHT OF SUFFRAGE.

Mr. KELLEY presented the petition of 250 citizens of New-York praying Congress to propose an amendment of the Constitution securing the right of suffrage to citizens without distinction of race or color.

BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS.

The Speaker proceeded to call the States and Territories for bills and joint resolutions.

Under the call, bills and joint resolutions were introduced, read twice, and referred as follows:

By Mr. PERHAM—Relating to the operation of the Pension laws. To the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. POLAND—Providing for the issue of United States bonds, retiring United States notes, and for a free system of national banking.

The bill proposes the issue of coupon or registered bonds to the amount of one thousand millions of dollars, redeemable in coin after thirty and fifty years respectively; the thirty-year bonds to bear interest at four and a half per cent. in coin, and the fifty-year bonds to bear interest at four per cent.; the bonds to be exempt from national, State and municipal taxes, except the income tax, and to be exclusively used in payment of, or exchange for, outstanding bonds or notes that have fallen due, or bear interest at higher rates. The Secretary of the Treasury is to retire and cancel all United States notes now outstanding, by their conversion into such bonds. Circulating notes are to be issued to the National Banks as fast as the United States notes are canceled, until the amount of United States notes outstanding shall be reduced to one hundred millions of dollars. The National Banks are hereafter to make their deposits for the security of their circulation in the bonds provided in the act.

By Mr. POLAND—Allowing the defendants in criminal cases to testify. Referred to the Committee on the Revision of the Laws.

By Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts—Relating to church property in the lately rebellious States. Referred to the Committee on Reconstruction.

It proposes that where church property has been given to Africans the trustees thereof shall be elected by the congregation.

By Mr. BANKS—To prevent the alienation to foreigners of grants of privileges from the United States. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

By Mr. ELIOT, of Massachusetts—To regulate and protect the fur-seal trade at the Islands of St. Paul and St. George, Alaska. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

By Mr. VAN HORN, of New York, for his colleague, Mr. STEWART—For the construction of lines of telegraph between Boston, New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, under the direction of the Post Office Department. Referred to the Post Office Committee.

By Mr. WOOD—To repeal the act to incorporate the National Insurance Company of the United States. Referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. BARNES—To prevent the loaning of money on United States legal-tender notes as a collateral security. Referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency. Also, to prohibit banks of issue from paying interest on deposits, except on some specified time—not less than thirty days. Referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. BROOKS—To exempt the manufacturers of printed newspapers from tax, the same as the manufacturers of other prints. Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BOYDEN—To amend the Internal Tax law. Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. TIFT—To amend the Bankruptcy act. Referred to the Committee on the Revision of Laws.

By Mr. CALLIS—For the appointment of a select committee on the Kuklux outrages in Alabama. Referred to the Committee on Reconstruction.

By Mr. KELLOGG—Relative to the sale of gold and bonds. Referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. NORRIS—Granting right of way and lands to a Railroad Company in Alabama. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands. Also for the renomination, on the recommendation of the delegations from the Southern States, of midshipmen to the Naval Academy. Referred to the Commitee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. SYPHER—To enable Louisiana to receive Agricultural College lands. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

By Mr. BINGHAM—To admit the State of Mississippi to representation in Congress. Referred to the Committee on Reconstruction.

It provides for the admission of Mississippi, whenever its Legislature shall have ratified the fourteenth article of amendment to the Constitution of the United States. It declares null and void the disability imposed by the third section of article seven of the Constitution of Mississippi.

By Mr. GARFIELD—Providing that no commissions as Brigadier-Generals shall be issued until the number of Brigadiers is reduced below eight, and fixing eight as the number of Brigadier-Generals after that time. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. ARNELL—To facilitate the payment of bounties to colored soldiers. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. SCHENCK—To distribute the number and rank of Government employes among the several States and Territories. Referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. JULIAN—To close the land system in certain States. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands. Also to incorporate the National Homestead Association. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

By Mr. KERR and others—For the removal of legal and political disabilities. Referred to the Committee on Reconstruction.

By Mr. BOLES—To aid in the construction of the Arkansas and Pacific Railroad. Referred to the Committee on the Pacific Railroad.

By Mr. UPSON—Making appropriations for certain harbors in Michigan. Referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. WILSON, of Iowa—To amend the judiciary system of the United States. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

By Mr. WINDOM—Additional to the act granting lands for the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from Lake Superior to Puget Sound by the Northern route. Referred to the Committee on the Pacific Railroad.

By Mr. CLARKE, of Kansas—Authorizing the appointment of a commissioner for the settlement of the claims of the citizens of Kansas. Referred to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. CLEAVER—To incorporate an educational university in Santa Fé, New-Mexico. Referred to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. CAVANAUGH—To authorize the construction and maintaining of a bridge across the Missouri River at the Three Forks, in Montana Territory. Referred to the Committee on Roads and Canals.

By Mr. ARNELL—To provide for the representation of the District of Columbia in Congress. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

By Mr. LAWRENCE, of Ohio—Providing that after March 4, 1869, no Senator or Representative in Congress shall be entitled to receive or transmit by mail any letter or mail matter free of postage. Referred to the Post Office Committee.

By Mr. JANES, of Kentucky—For the coöperation of the United States Coast Survey in the geological surveys instituted by the several States. Referred to the Committee on Mines and Mining.

By Mr. BARNES—To compel the National Banks to make statements six times a year. Referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

THE OVERLAND MAIL CONTRACT.

Mr. COBURN, on behalf of Mr. FARNSWORTH, offered a resolution directing the Committee on Public Expenditures to inquire into and report the facts and circumstances concerning the contract with WELLS, FARGO & CO. for carrying the United States mails between the termini of the Pacific Railroad, the character of the contract, its terms, the probable cost of the service, and the manner in which the service has been and is being performed.

Mr. FARNSWORTH favored the adoption of the resolution. It was adopted.

GRANTS OF SUBSIDIES.

Mr. HOLMAN offered the following resolutions:

Resolved, That, in the present condition of the national finances, no further subsidies ought to be given by Congress, either in bonds or money, to railroad or other corporations, or to promote local enterprises; but the whole resorces of the country ought to be applied to the pressing necessities of the public service in such a manner as will relieve the people from the burdens of taxation.

Resolved, That the grants of the public lands to corporations ought to be discontinued, and the whole of such lands ought to be held as a sacred trust to secure homesteads to actual settlers, and for no other purpose whatever.

He moved the previous question on the adoption of the resolutions. The previous question was seconded.

Mr. WINDOM moved to lay the resolutions on the table. The motion was negatived, there being only thirty-four affirmative votes.

Mr. SCOFIELD demanded a separate vote on the resolutions.

The vote was taken on the first resolution, and it was adopted—yeas 90, nays 67, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Allison, Bailey, Baker, Baldwin, Beaman, Beatty, Benton, Bingham, Blair, Boutwell, Boyden, Bromwell, Brooks, Buckland, Burr, Butler of Massachusetts, Cary, Chanler, Clarke of Ohio, Cook, Cornell, Cullom, Delano, Dockery, Ela, Farnsworth, Ferris, Ferry, Field, Getz, Grove, Harding, Hawkins, Heaton, Hill, Holman, Hubbard of West Virginia, Jenckes, Johnson, Jones of North Carolina, Jones of Kentucky, Judd, Julian, Kelsey, Kerr, Kitchen, Knott, Koontz, Lash, Lawrence of Pennsylvania, Lawrence of Ohio, McCarthy, McKee, Mercur, Miller, Moore, Mungen, Niblack, Nicholson, Paine, Phelps, Pike, Pile, Plants, Price, Randall, Ross, Scofield, Shanks, Shellabarger, Sitgreaves, Spalding, Stone, Sypher, Taber, Taylor, Trowbridge, Upson, Van Aaken, Van Trump, Van Wyck, Ward, Washburne of Illinois, Washburn of Indiana, Welker, Williams of Indiana, Wilson of Ohio, Wilson of Iowa, Wood, Young—90.

NAYS—Messrs. Anderson, Arnell, Ashley of Nevada, Axtell, Banks, Barnes, Beck, Benjamin, Boles, Buckley, Butler of Tennessee, Callis, Churchill, Clarke of Kansas, Clift, Cobb, Coburn, Cooley, Deweese, Dodge, Driggs, Elliott of Arkansas, Garfield, Golladay, Goss, Gove, Gravely, Haughey, Higby, Hopkins, Humphrey, Ingersoll, Kelley, Kellogg, Lincoln, Mallory, Maynard, McCormick, Morrell, Mullins, Myers, Newcomb, Newsham, Norris, O'Neill, Perham, Peters, Pierce, Prince, Raum, Root, Sawyer, Schenck, Smith, Starkweather, Stokes, Stover, Taffe, Thomas, Tift, Trimble of Kentucky, Twitchell, Van Aernam, Van Horn of New Hampshire, Washburn of Massachusetts, Whittemore, Windham—67.

The question recurred on the second resolution.

Mr. JULIAN desired to offer a substitute that no public lands shall be given to aid in the construction of railroads, except on condition of actual settlement in quantities not greater than 160 acres to one purchaser, and for a fixed tax upon the full price.

Mr. HOLMAN declined to let the substitute be offered.

Mr. WASHBURN, of Indiana, moved to lay the resolution on the table, because it would interfere with the Soldiers' Bounty bill.

The resolution was laid on the table—yeas 110, nays 54.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, said if he had been in the Hall at the time his name was called he would have voted "No," emphatically.

THE NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, moved to suspend the rules that he might offer as amendments to the Naval Appropriation bill, sections relating to the Marine Corps, &c., which had been ruled out as not in order.

The rules were not suspended—70 to 42—not two-thirds.

The amendments reported from the Committee on Ways and Means to the Naval Appropriation bill were then taken up for action.

Mr. RANDALL expressed the hope that the amendment reducing the appropriation for the Philadelphia Navy-yard from $50,000 to $25,000, would not be agreed to. The larger appropriation was necessary.

Mr. KELLEY remarked that the reduction was approved by all the leading journals and best citizens of Philadelphia.

Mr. RANDALL suggested that the approval was all one party side.

The amendment was agreed to, and the bill passed.

NATIONAL BANKS.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, from the Committee on Appropriations, offered a resolution directing the Comptroller of the Currency to inform the House whether any and what National Banks had been allowed to exchange gold-bearing interest bonds for the currency bonds issued to the Pacific Railroad, and directing that such exchange shall cease till the further action of the House. Also, directing the Comptroller of the Currency to inform the House what banks had relinquished their charters as National Banks, and were doing business under State charters, still retaining their National Bank circulation, with the amount of such circulation outstanding. Also, whether any bank had been instructed that the twenty-ninth section of the Banking act, limiting the amount of the liability of any person in the association to one-tenth of its capital, does not apply to the indorsements or collateral liabilities or to checks certified as good.

Mr. BUTLER entered into a statement explanatory of the several points embraced in the resolution.

Mr. DELANO remarked that the best margin for the security of bank circulation was on the Pacific Railroad bonds. He believed this an unjust attack upon the Comptroller of the Currency.

Mr. BUTLER said he had made no such attack. It would occur to every gentleman that bonds payable, interest and principal, in currency, and which were not issued for that purpose, should not be used to antagonize United States bonds. In his judgment the Treasurer and the Comptroller were both paid and pliant servants of the banks, and were doing the business of the banks.

Mr. PAINE read from the law to prove that it authorized the Comptroller to receive Pacific Railroad bonds for five-twenties.

Mr. BUTLER made an allusion to the gentlemen opposing the resolution, and who, he said, had arguments written and prepared for them.

Mr. DELANO said that the statement was not warranted by the fact.

Mr. BUTLER—That argument which you made was written by the Comptroller.

Mr. DELANO—No argument was written by anybody.

Mr. BUTLER—I take that back; I think it was no argument; it was only a paper; [laughter;] it had no argument about it. The fact, however, that these gentlemen came with a prepared document to meet a resolution of inquiry showed that they were interested against the interest of the people.

Mr. SCHENCK argued that the resolution was ambiguous in its language, and that the House had no right by a simple resolution to change or suspend the operation of law. He suggested that the resolution should be referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

Mr. BUTLER—To send it there, is to send it to a sleep that knows no waking. That Committee had so little to do, that another Committee was occupying its room. It was an every-day practice for the House to direct subordinates not to exercise their discretion in a certain way. If the Comptroller was compelled by law to do this, then he admitted that it would require another law to prevent its being done, but he was only authorized to do it if, in his judgment, he saw fit, and this resolution was to instruct his judgment. That was all. He was willing, however, to strike out that part of the resolution directing the cessation of the practice.

Mr. HOOPER mentioned the case of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Albany, which, having been a State Bank, organized under the National Banking law, with a capital of $350,000 deposited, and $350,000 in bonds, took out the circulation to which it was entitled, and then reconstructed itself into a State Bank with that circulation still out, and now claimed that it was no longer subject to the National Banking law.

Mr. PRICE wanted the country to know that when a bank abandoned its National Bank charter and went into business as a State bank, or as a private bank, it returned to the United States every dollar of circulation that it had received. He had no objection to the resolution calling for information; it was to that part of it that was now withdrawn that he objected.

The resolution omitting the part directing the cessation of the exchange was adopted.

WAR DEPARTMENT BUILDINGS.

Mr. SCOFIELD, from the Committee on Appropriations, offered a resolution instructing the Secretary of the Treasury to withhold all payments of money to W. W. CORCORAN for the use of lands and buildings in the District of Columbia, supposed to belong to him and taken possession of by the War Department during and since the rebellion for national purposes, until the further action of Congress.

VIRGINIA AND TEXAS.

Mr. BOUTWELL, from the Committee on Reconstruction, reported back the Senate joint resolution respecting the Provisional Governments of Virginia and Texas:

The joint resolution provides that the persons now holding civil offices in the Provisional Governments of Virginia and Texas who cannot take the oath prescribed by the act of July 2, 1862, the test oath, shall, on the passage of this resolution, be removed therefrom, and makes it the duty of the District Commander to fill the vacancies so created by the appointment of persons who can take the oath. The Committee recommended an amendment that the provisions of the act shall not apply to persons who, by reason of the removal of their disabilities, as provided in the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution, shall have qualified for any office, and that the act shall not take effect until thirty days from its passage.

The amendment was agreed to, and the joint resolution was passed.

THE NEW-YORK ELECTION FRAUDS.

On motion of Mr. LAWRENCE, the Select Committee on the New-York election frauds was authorized to reported at any time.

THE SUFFRAGE AMENDMENT.

Mr. BOUTWELL gave notice that he would, next Saturday, call up the proposed Constitutional Amendment, and the bill in relation to suffrage, and try to bring them to a vote the following Tuesday.

COMMISSIONER WELLS' REPORT.

Mr. SCHENCK offered a resolution for the printing of three thousand additional copies of the annual report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and three thousand for the use of the Commissioner, which was referred to the Committee on Printing.

INDIAN APPROPRIATIONS.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the Indian Appropriation bill, which was made the special order for Monday next.

A CORRECTION.

Mr. HUMPHREY corrected the report of some remarks which he had made last Tuesday on the Niagara Ship Canal bill, and which reflected somewhat on the Secretary of the Treasury. He said he did not intend to make any reflection on the Secretary.

THE POWERS OF CONGRESS.

The House at 3 o'clock went into Committee of the Whole on the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill, Mr. SCHENCK in the chair.

Mr. WOOD addressed the Committee as to the powers of Congress on the many subjects now being comprehended within its legislation. He said until now he had not had the opportunity to give reasons for many of the votes he had given against measures which had been passed by the majority. This was a Government of delegated authority, with limited and prescribed powers and duties. The old articles of confederation and the subsequent present Constitution with its amendments declared this, and the commentaries and decisions sustained it. There could be no difficulty in ascertaining the nature and extent of all the authority we possessed, but we had strayed away far from this limit, gradually making bad precedents which we now mistook for organic law, and following them as such. He instanced some of these measures, viz., the subsidy system, the proposition to regulate, by aid of Congress, naturalization and the elections in the States; the proposal to establish railroads through States without their permission, the acts to establish the Freedmen's Bureau and the Bureau of Education, the Sutro-tunnel appropriation of Government bonds, the National Life Insurance Company of the United States, appropriations for charitable objects, and many others of a similar character. He quoted from the *Federalist*, and decisions of the Supreme Court, to show that the true definition of the provisions of the Constitution, which gives Congress power to regulate commerce between the several States, and argued from them in opposition to the doctrine of Senator SHERMAN, that under it the States could be invaded. He said if this construction of the Constitution was established the whole railroad interest of the country would be made at once tributary to Congressional action, and that every other, or individual right could also be made subordinate and dependent upon Congress. This, he said, would depreciate such property, and convert this Capitol into an arena for bulling and bearing stocks and a place to which lobbyists would resort instead of to the State Capitols. Public interests would be disregarded and the speculator and adventurer soon possess the power of the Government. As to the pretence that Congress could give to the United States Courts exclusive jurisdiction over naturalization, the proposition was as absurd as it was clearly unconstitutional. The limits of Congressional authority over this subject were distinctly defined. There could be no difficulty about it. We had the power to establish uniform rules of naturalization and uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcy. (Constitution, article 1, section 8.) There could be no difficulty in understanding this. We could make rules of naturalization which should be uniform, and laws on the subject of bankruptcy which should be uniform. The distinction between our power on the two subjects is marked. Rules for one and laws for the other. But if there is any doubt as to the meaning of the Constitution, it is fully explained by MADISON, in his paper No. 41, Dawson's edition of the *Federalist*, where he declares the ground of the provision as incorporated into the Constitution, and the extent to which it could be applied; and further, as to the elections, he said: Congress had no power over them in the States, except as to Senators and Representatives, and not then, except that the States should omit to provide for the election of such officers. He argued that there could be no doubt on this subject, and quoted from MADISON and others to prove the fact. The New-York election-fraud investigation he would discuss when that subject was before the House for some practical legislation.

The Committee then proceeded to consider the bill by sections for amendments.

ANOTHER EXPLANATION.

At 4:30 o'clock the Committee rose, and Mr. FARNSWORTH obtained leave to make a personal explanation in reference to newspaper insinuations against him, on the subject of the proposed investigation into the Wells-Fargo contract and the mode of its performance. He sent to the Clerk's desk and had read an extract from the Washington telegraphic correspondence of the Chicago *Tribune*, in which it is stated that "Mr. FARNSWORTH objected to its consideration, as he always does when the Post Office is attacked. The whole affair has an ugly look." Also an extract from a dispatch to the Chicago *Evening Post*, stating that "the Post Office ring was greatly rejoiced at the failure to have the rules suspended in order to get a resolution of inquiry adopted."

The extracts having been read, Mr. FARNSWORTH said that he was pretty well satisfied that the two dispatches were written by the same party, or prompted by the same brain, and desired to ask his colleague (Mr. WASHBURNE) whether he had written or dictated either of them.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois—My colleague ought to know me better than to ask me such a question.

Mr. FARNSWORTH—Will my colleague answer the question directly?

Mr. WASHBURNE—I am not in the habit of writing or dictating newspaper dispatches about my colleague. If I have any public controversies with him I settle them here on this floor. I have had no correspondence or conversation with anybody in relation to my colleague outside of this hall, excepting casual conversations. I have made no reflection on him of any kind or character. I differ from him in relation to that swindle.

Mr. FARNSWORTH said he was glad to hear his colleague's disclaimer, for he had been informed that his colleague had something to do with the sending of those dispatches. He then went on to remind the House of his own position in reference to the resolution of inquiry; how he had shown himself desirous of having an investigation and had, on various occasions, sought the floor himself in order to offer such a resolution while his colleague, as Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, had the floor, and farmed it out to different members, but would not yield it to him. He was opposed to stopping the pay of the contractor, but in favor of an investigation by a committee, of which he said he desired not to be a member. He said he would publish in the report of his remarks extracts from the proceedings, as published in the *Globe*, to sustain him on these points, and remarked that it was at his instance that the resolution of inquiry had, this morning, been offered by his friend, Mr. COBURN, and adopted by the House.

Mr. WASHBURNE said he did not feel called upon to make any extended reply to his colleague. He did not intend to take any part in the quarrels between him and the editors and reporters. His colleague could take care of himself, and the editors and reporters could take care of themselves. He had understood his colleague very distinctly to object to the resolution of inquiry.

Mr. FARNSWORTH said the objection came from another gentleman, the gentleman from California, he thought, (Mr. JOHNSON.)

Mr. WASHBURNE, in the course of some further remarks, alluding to his having asked Mr. ELY last Monday to offer that resolution, said he thought that there was a peculiar propriety in that gentleman making an investigation, and a peculiar impropriety in his colleague making it.

Mr. FARNSWORTH repeated his statement that he had said he would ask the Speaker not to appoint him on the investigating Committee.

After some further discussion, the subject was permitted to drop, and the House, at 5 o'clock, adjourned.

ALBANY.

Democratic Senatorial Caucus—Henry C. Murphy Nominated for Congress.

ALBANY, Monday, Jan. 18.

The Democratic caucus, to nominate a United States Senator, met in the Assembly Chamber this evening, and was called to order by Mr. FREAR, of New-York.

On motion of Mr. JACOBS, Mr. FLAGG, of Rensselaer, was made Chairman.

CORNELIUS W. ARMSTRONG was made Secretary, on motion of Assemblyman MURPHY.

After a few preliminary remarks Hon. HENRY C. MURPHY was nominated by acclamation for United States Senator.

The caucus then adjourned.

Gov. HOFFMAN and staff left here this evening in the 5 o'clock train, to attend the State military reunion to-morrow evening, at the Twenty-second Regiment Armory, in New-York.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Monday, Jan. 18.

PETITIONS PRESENTED.

Several from citizens of Essex and Clinton Counties, for aid to the Whitehall and Plattsburg Railroad; one from the Buffalo Board of Trade, asking for the abolition of the canal contract system.

NOTICES.

By Mr. HUBBARD—To authorize the construction of a swing-bridge across the Chenango Canal at Sherburne.

By Mr. COLDWELL—To incorporate the Greenburg Savings Bank of Westchester County.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. CHAPMAN—To amend the act supplying Binghamton with water.

By Mr. HUBBARD—To encourage and aid the construction of railroads in this State.

By Mr. NICHOLS—Authorizing the savings banks of Buffalo to invest in the Buffalo and Washington Railroad.

By Mr. BANKS—To amend the act enabling husband and wife to be witnesses for and against each other.

By Mr. THAYER—To amend the act for the benefit of married women in insuring the lives of their husbands, passed in 1858.

By Mr. KENNEDY—To amend the charter of the Fayetteville and Syracuse Railroad.

By Mr. O'DONNELL—To provide for the assessment and collection of taxes on corporations, joint stock associations, express, telegraph and navigation companies, at the Comptroller's office.

By Mr. CAULDWELL—To amend the act for laying out streets in Morrisania.

Mr. NICHOLS gave notice of a resolution to amend rule 48, so that the Executive Session shall be held on Wednesday of each week at 12 o'clock M.; that nominations be referred to the Senator from the district where the nominee resides, unless otherwise ordered; that all nominations of officers residing in Kings and New-York be referred to Senators from those counties; that nominations are not to be sent to the Governor within one week thereafter without the unanimous consent of the Senate; meanwhile the nominations may be reconsidered.

Mr. FOLGER moved to take from the table the resolutions that the Senate proceed to vote for United States Senator on the 19th inst.

Mr. NICHOLS moved to amend by inserting the 26th of January. Lost by a vote of 9 to 13.

Mr. FOLGER called up the concurrent resolution that the members of both Houses meet in the Assembly chamber to compare nominations for United States Senator in place of Mr. MORGAN.

Mr. NICHOLS moved to amend by inserting the 26th of January, which was lost, and the original motion was thereupon adopted. Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. JACOBS—To amend the New-York Pilot act.

By Mr. CARPENTER—To enable the village of Hamilton to take stock in the Utica and Binghamton Railroad.

By Mr. GLEASON—To provide for additional compensation to clerks and deputies in the employ of the State Government; to amend the Lockport city charter. Passed by unanimous consent.

Mr. RAY moved to take from the table the resolution providing for an investigation into the affairs of the Merchants' Union Express Company. Lost—34 to 40.

Adjourned till 11 o'clock to-morrow morning.

WASHINGTON.

The Protectorate Question—Gen. Grant and the Tenure-of-Office Bill—The Washington and New-York Telegraph Project.

From Our Special Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 13.

The Protectorate does not meet with that enthusiasm of welcome which was expected for it. Gen. BANKS, who reported it from the Committee, always commands a hearing, by reason of a good address and an excellent voice, but he was interrupted by a running fire of queries, drawing concessions from him that gradually eviscerated the whole resolution, and finally the noisy members adjourned the House in the middle of his speech, and on the next day made a joke of the matter altogether. Perhaps Congress thinks it would be better to govern what we already have, before we fly to ills we know not of; perhaps the entering wedge of St. Domingo is not large enough to satisfy the "rapid juice of more ambitious blood;" perhaps the slaveholders of the Caribbean Archipelago are a power to daunt the great North and West out of their career of freedom; perhaps we are so wealthy that we can afford to dispense with the revenues of the Antilles, and a few millions more tax-payers are really not worth consideration.

Apropos of the matter, the last people who have turned up in this extraordinary place, which is a sort of Sargossa sea, collecting every weed that floats upon the ocean, are the deputies of the Cuban revolutionists. The cry is no longer Rehabilitated Poland, or Bleeding Kansas, or Down-trodden Ireland, or United Italy, but Free Cuba—the phantom of a Republic already rising over one-half the Island, with a chief, a Legislature and a newswaper. And if there is no interest attaching to the idea of lifting into liberty and consequent development those islands along our coast that first ran out to meet the spirit of Western discovery, then CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS lived in vain, and ISABELLA of Castile sold her jewels to no more purpose than ISABELLA of Spain did the other day, when she took advantage of the Duchess DE MORNY's sale to realize on a necklace or two of her own.

Notwithstanding the way in which all this may eventuate in the present, the policy of the next Administration is, in the nature of things, likely to be aggrandizement. As a wise physician distracts the mind of a patient from his ailments, so perhaps will Gen. GRANT give the internal sores of the country time to heal, while he occupies its attention with affairs of another nature. That he will surround himself in his Cabinet with men of advanced thought is certain. Slates are as common as schoolboys, but it is doubtful if a correct list has even been approximated upon any one of them; and it is, indeed, of but slight comparative consequence, for the man who, through Donelson, Shiloh, and the Wilderness, never once convened an absolute council of war other than as his Generals met to receive their instructions, and who, behind the smoke of his cigar thought out the plan of his campaigns, lonely as a god in a cloud, will scarcely suffer the minds of advisers to dwarf his own in any crisis of administration, and in his own the people have expressed their faith.

The subject of the Protectorate being laid upon the table, the principal remaining topics in which the public mind now exercises itself are the Civil Service and the Tenure-of-Office bills. Reasoning from precedents, nothing seems more unlikely than that the repeal of the latter can be effected. For the Senate has tasted the sweets of authority, and is not at all inclined to surrender that authority; it is, in truth, the aristocratic element in our Government, and when has such a body been seen to relinquish the power it had once grasped? The well-known desire of Gen. GRANT to be relieved of the shackles which this act imposes on him, gives special zest to the inquiry as to what course the Senate will pursue. And we may be confident that in a matter which involves, as this does, the very integrity of the Administration, Gen. GRANT will not complacently suffer himself to be thwarted. The history of this Tenure-of-Office bill presents one of the most extraordinary political facts on record—in this—that at a moment when popular prerogative asserted itself with more emphasis than ever before in the memory of man, as one might say, the House of Representatives, its organ and advocate, should have permitted itself to invest the complete mastery of the vast patronage of the Government in that body which is furthest removed from the people, least responsive to the popular wish, and least amenable to popular control—converting, as it were, the Government from a democratic Republic into a senatorial oligarchy. But, however, it may be regarded in this light, Gen. GRANT is admonished, by the actual experience of the country under it, that corruption in office cannot be prevented or punished so long as it remains the law of the land. It has been mentioned before that two Administrations were now running here, and the passage through the House of the motion to repeal this bill was certainly the first act of the new one—unless the defeat of the other bill take precedence. For these two bills, the Tenure-of-Office and the Civil Service, have a singular reciprocal relation to each other—the former taking all patronage out of the hands of Gen. GRANT, and the latter placing all patronage in the hands of Mr. COLFAX.

But while we all know what the one bill is and has been, the Civil Service bill, on the other hand, came with a curious mask on its face. While it proposed a system of competitive examination that, at first glance, seemed the one thing necessary to correct our miserable manner of appointment, it was in reality a sham, and a failure, and an utterly anti-republican movement. It forgot the fact that a man may be a breathing encyclopedia of learning and yet a scoundrel to boot; it assumed honesty to be a matter of letters; that the decalogue and the alphabet were convertible terms; it rigorously examined clerks who have no opportunity for rascality, and it passed entirely by all those heads of departments and high officials who are alone responsible for malfeasance, and alone have opportunity for such irregularities as to-day deplete our Treasury; it gave support and situations to thousands of boys who have had the last four years to devote to their reading, writing and arithmetic, and it excluded from any such easy livelihood all who during those four years have been fighting the country's battles, graduating only at the hard academy of the field. It was, in short, a system that can never go into successful operation in a country where the rabble rule, and which is proud of its rulers—believing that its advance among the nations of the earth is due to its elevating the broad masses of the people into places of responsible power.

In the meantime, a measure of totally different character from either of these subjects of remark has been introduced into the House of Representatives—one disclosing a possible vista of great consequences, although something quite remote from all party politics. It is the bill to establish a telegraph line between Washington and New-York, for the use of the Government, and through it we have a glimpse of

> "The prophetic soul
> Of the wide world dreaming on things to come."

This measure, should it prove successful, can scarcely be anything else than the initial-step of proceedings by which, in a legitimate manner, the Government shall gradually possess itself of all the telegraphs of the country, not excluding Prof. LOOMIS' poetical and phantasmagorical company, should they ever find themselves in running order. And when once a Government has made the telegraph its own, the next step must be the railroads. Belgium has, in this instance, set us an example worthy of following; and cheapness, comfort, regularity and safety have been the results to her as they would be to us. The average yearly gain of railways on their capital is twenty-one per cent., which, instead of enriching monopolies or individuals, would then become a direct part of the national revenue, or else would either be returned to the people in the shape of the traveling comforts they have a right to demand, or in such reduction of fare as would cause railroads to become practical highways for the million,—a consideration by no means slight in a country whose distances are of such magnitude as our own. In any event, one positive gain could be counted upon,—that the trains running into Washington City would no longer be composed of incomparably the worst cars in the whole rolling-stock of the country.

DOMINO.

TENNESSEE.

Northern Capital Coming South—The Prospects for the People—The Political Issues in Tennessee.

From Our Own Correspondent.

KNOXVILLE, Friday, Jan. 15, 1869.

Soon after the close of the war, many parties from the North came South and invested heavily in cotton plantations and farming lands. Nearly all of these investments proved unfortunate, for reasons which do not now exist, and the effect was very ruinous upon the South. Property depreciated greatly, and the best plantations in some of the Gulf States were exchanged for inferior farming lands in this section. Capitalists North refused to send money South upon any terms, and for two years the Southern people tasted fully of the dregs of their cup. It seemed as though the reaction from such a stupor would never come, but it has come at last, and the South is now on the high way to wealth. There seems now to be a growing desire on the part of Northern monied men to find investments in some portion of the South. The increased interest upon their part is very noticeable and very gratifying. In your great City of New-York, business men find time to turn from the wild schemes and fickle fortunes of Wall-street, to investigate the merits of investments here offered, and every train from the East brings some prospectors and many letters of inquiry. Large sales of real estate have been made within the past two months, and some very heavy negotiations for iron and coal properties are now pending. Recent experiments in iron works have proved so successful that the building of others is but a question of time.

THE RECENT RAILROAD CONVENTION.

As a practical effort to encourage this wide-spread interest in the South, our railroad men, in Convention at Atlanta, Ga., assembled a few days ago, made arrangements for a through passenger tariff, which, if carried out, will be of great importance. By this arrangement, emigrants are to be transported from New-York South at the rate of one cent per mile, and "prospectors" at the rate of two cents. An office is to be established in New-York, at which parties who desire to travel South for the purpose, *bona fide*, to prospect for a new home or a business investment, can procure the necessary papers to enable them to travel at the special rates. This is not only a liberal but a very sagacious movement on the part of our railroad men, and will in a few years repay them ten-fold upon their investment. Our East Tennessee roads were represented in that Convention, and were parties to the agreement. If Gen. MAHONE, of the Virginia roads, ratifies, the arrangements will be perfected at once, and the inducements published. Under these terms, we anticipate a very heavy increase in travel, and eventually a marked increase in immigration.

PRODUCE SHIPMENTS SOUTH

Are now very heavy, owing to the rise in the rivers and mountain streams, which brings hay, corn, and oats from the more inaccessible points, and from the buoyancy of money in the cotton regions. Parties now here from Georgia and Alabama report money more abundant than it ever has been. East Tennessee ships almost all her surplus produce South, where she finds a better market than elsewhere. Our farmers, merchants, and mechanics all work for the agricultural regions of the South, and prosper as they prosper.

The towns of South Carolina and the City of Charleston seem to share in the new prospect, as we find the promises for the completion of their part of our Cincinnati and Charleston Railroad more definite. The Presidents of our roads composing the line are now in Nashville working with the Legislature for further appropriations, and advices received here to-day indicate that they will succeed.

ENFRANCHISEMENT.

The enfranchisement of those now under disabilities is the issue upon which the coming political contest in this State will be fought. The movement has been fully inaugurated at Nashville by the speech of Speaker RICHARDS, of the House of Assembly, and by the letter of the Secretary of State, both of whom are active members of the Republican Party. This movement begun by Republicans has a nucleus of such men as Senator FOWLER and the men above named. Extreme Radicals in Tennessee have provoked this division in their ranks by their own folly. The reaction has now begun, and will in turn have its season of high carnival. That the disabilities under which 100,000 voters now labor should be perpetuated for years to come, is unjust and impolitic, and the very statement that such is the policy of the dominant wing of the Republican Party is enough to indicate that a bitter and exciting controversy is before us. Of course there will be harsh and unkind reflections upon all who favor any modification or repeal of the disabilities now existing, and their motives and intentions will be suspected, and this will deter very many from favoring such a policy. Gov. BROWNLOW will not be active in this controversy, as he will then be in the Senate. It is unfortunate that there should be such a personal ill-feeling between Mr. FLETCHER and Gov. BROWNLOW; for, as the former will, by virtue of his position, be a leader in the new canvass, his influence will thereby be somewhat affected. My own opinion is that if the questions can be fairly and impartially presented, a majority of the voters of the State will favor a modification of the present franchise laws. Some writers present the issue in too strong a light. It is not true that all the intelligence or honesty or wealth of the State is unrepresented at the polls; but it is true that there are many thousands of our heaviest tax-payers and well-disposed citizens who are disfranchised.

OMEGA.

MARYLAND.

The Inauguration of Gov. Bowie—His Allusion to Gen. Grant.

Hon. ODEN BOWIE was installed at Annapolis on Wednesday in his office as Governor of Maryland for three years. In consequence of the illness of Gov. SWANN, who was not present, the Secretary of State, Hon. JOHN M. CARTER, and Gen. LATROBE, of the Governor's military staff, represented him on the occasion, and officiated in the transfer of the Executive Department to the new incumbent. The ceremonies were unostentatious, with a respectable attendance of citizens, including a considerable number from Baltimore. Gov. BOWIE delivered a brief address on the occasion, in which, after speaking of the favorable condition of the State financially and otherwise, he said:

The country has just passed through an exciting contest between the two great political parties. The result has been peacefully and immediately accepted and acquiesced in. Every disposition is everywhere very properly manifested to give the coming Administration a fair and liberal trial, and if deserving, a cordial and generous support. I am assured by those best acquainted with Gen. GRANT, that he is a man of enlarged and liberal ideas, of generous impulses, of high magnanimity, of firm purpose, and of exalted sense of right and justice. He is, fortunately, a man to lead and will not be led. The same antagonism between Congress and the President, which threatened all of President JOHNSON's earnest and sincere efforts for reunion, will not exist. The same motives which prompted him at Appomattox to accord just and liberal terms to Gen. LEE and his veterans of many bloody and brilliant battle-fields, will nerve him, let us hope, to be just and reasonable to those States from which those veterans came, and to those people whom they so gallantly represented. The same firmness of character which made him insist upon the observance of terms there agreed upon, will enable him to lead others, less willing perhaps than himself, to restore to their inalienable rights the people of our sister Southern States, whose pitiable condition we of Maryland so deeply deplore. "Let us have peace" was his utterance, reflecting the aspiration of the people, and resulting in his election. It is with him to "let us have peace." His is the opportunity seldom offered to man. If he avails himself of it, his will be the honor and the glory. The country will be pacified and prosperous, reconstructed and reunited; and if this be the result, as long as the Republic shall exist, his name will be honored and revered. In this desirable consummation Maryland has as deep an interest as any other State, and as her Executive, while I shall compromise no political sentiment of my own, or of a majority of her citizens, I shall reflect her wishes and interest by giving to the Administration of Gen. GRANT a cordial support in any and every effort for the supremacy of the Constitution and the reconstruction and prosperity of the Union.

VIRGINIA.

Letter from Ex-Gov. Henry A. Wise, Opposing the New Movement of the Conservatives.

RICHMOND, Va., Saturday, Jan. 9, 1869.

DEAR SIR: No apology was necessary for your note to me on the 7th inst.; for, surely, if the "prominent men" who lately met in this city, to whose movement you refer, may meet here and take into their deliberations and guardianship our rights, opinions and sacred honor as well as their own, without our consent or consultation with us, we may humbly speak for ourselves, and say whether we choose them to represent us at Washington or not. I do not concur in their movement. I am not willing for them to represent me, and I protest against every reason they have urged for their conclusions and their course. You have sought this expression from me, and I had resolved to be silent; but I don't say this reluctantly, as there is a necessity and a duty now to withhold no longer from each other any well considered opinions we have formed, and which we express calmly and with decorum. Several of the "prominent gentlemen" who met here, and who, it seems, have sent a deputation to the Federal Capital, are my friends, and all of them are worthy of due respect, and I would say nothing of their course, doubtless taken from the best of motives, except what is necessary to "save me from my friends!"

I can't say that the "movement" of the "prominent gentlemen" surprised me; preceding events cast their shadows before them. The meeting last Summer at the White Sulphur; the Conservative messengers between North and South; the credentials they bore from one to another leader; the terms they proposed as a *sine qua non* of success in the Presidential election, and the late essay of "Senex" in the papers, all disclosed to me the form of movement which now presents itself visibly and tangibly, out of all shadow or darkness or doubt, palpable and distinct. We can't now fail to know what it is that some gentlemen will accept, though they would not have it by all means, if they could help themselves! And the least sagacity warns you and me and all, that their expression of willingness to accept what you and I can't consent to take, will probably prevent us from getting what a little more endurance and patient abiding of our time might have obtained by a still firm faith in the obligations of a written Constitution and in the returning sense of justice and patriotism in the minds of the nation to observe them. Their "willingness," thus put forward of any trial for the very right, may persuade our enemies of such weakness on our part as to tempt them to turn another screw upon us; but it will not either prevent what was inevitable in the intended course of our enemies toward us, nor mitigate its severity in the least. *Cui bono*, then? I tell you plainly that if, as you say, the "Alexandria constitution" or the "Black Crook" constitution are to be the alternatives of my fate, I will take neither. As Mr. B. W. LEIGH once, under the signature of "Algernon Sydney," said respecting much less significant alternatives: "If I take either may a coroner's inquest bring me in '*felo de se*,' stick a stake through my body and bury me in the highway!" If either is forced upon me, I am not to blame; but I will be blamed by myself and my heirs forever if I take either, by and with my own consent, or for and in consideration of a price. I would as soon barter honor or chastity for a price. If Virginia is to be forced, she will be pitied; but if she consents, or sells her honor, her oath will never be taken that she was violated.

Let her take death, I say, rather than dishonor! There is no political sentamentalism in this; but common sense and faith in the moral law, and some experience in political events, teach me it is policy and expediency thus to abide in our own continence. Gentlemen say it is to be forced on us, and therefore they consent. My reason for not consenting is, that it is to be forced upon us. Why consent if it is to be forced? Why help the force to wrong us? Why strip ourselves of all plea before judicial tribunals or the tribunal of the world's public sentiment? Why not save our honor? *Cui bono*, I repeat, to consent? Is there not something better for us than either of these alternatives? If not, then I for one will fold my arms and take what force may dictate. I am not sure that it will not be better than "prominent gentlemen" may bargain for. They are too weak in numbers and in influence to be my national attorneys in fact, and I don't approve of their programme of action. I don't know what their instructions are, beyond the principles they have avowed and I can't indorse. And so far as I am concerned, I prefer to be illegally and unconstitutionally disfranchised by force, rather than to be illegally and unconstitutionally enfranchised, by consent, in such a case, involving honor as well as right, liberty and public law. What better can we do, do you ask? Anything, I say, is better than to consent to the violation of both the State and Federal Constitutions, in yielding every point against which we have been contending and thus far holding out. But there is something far better than either, the Alexandria or the Black Crook constitution.

What has become of that constitution of Virginia under which she, as a body politic, was existing when Congress obtained her consent to form the State of new Virginia, while the war was raging? Of that Constitution under which she sent Senators and Representatives to the Congress of the United States before the war began and before new Virginia was framed by and with the consent of old Virginia? Did the State expire in the act of consenting to have that Eve-like rib taken from her side? Couldn't she survive and didn't she survive the operation, because she was herself an Eve and not an Adam, too feminine herself to bear the excision by inhumane surgery instead of by Divine touch? Was it a Cæsarean operation upon a mother's corpse? Strange to say "prominent gentlemen" say that the State died. I say she did not, and that she has a Constitution yet surviving, under which she may well live long enough at least to take a new lease for living long, and, I hope, forever. They say the late revolution (consisting, as I say, of a conflict of States and Government,) destroyed the body politic, the State of old Virginia. I say that, so far from it, if there is anything true in the facts of history, anything certain in the science of logic, or anything known and acknowledged in public law, it is that the State of Virginia existed and continued to exist during the whole war, as ever before the war, according to the acts and construction and consent of Congress itself. And of what did the State of old Virginia, or any body politic or State, consist?

1. Of territory, defined by known and fixed boundaries.
2. Of population, defined by known and fixed citizenship.
3. Of electors, defined by a known and fixed elective franchise.
4. These three elements of republican government are primary, and constitute the conventional capacity or power of a State or body politic to form a constitution, or the organic law, irrepealable and unchangeable, except by the conventional power, and supreme in the State.
5. The secondary elements are municipal, represented by the three departments, executive, legislative and judicial, embracing all officers and agents for the enactment, the execution and construction of statute laws.

These elements are necessary to the being and action of a State; but the primary elements alone are essential to its being, however the officers and agents of the municipal departments may be essential to its action. There may be no Government, no members of the Legislature, no Judges on the Bench—they may be all destroyed by act of God, by pestilence or by war, or they, the mere municipal officers, may all leave the places of the offices of the State, but the State in all its elements and parts may, and Virginia did and does continue to exist. The mere municipal departments may have lost all their officers, and may be wanting in all their functionaries, but the body politic exists unless destroyed by foreign war, or by a successful and consummate revolution.

The late war between the Southern Confederacy of States and the Federal Union of States was not a foreign war, *inter gentes*, but it was a civil war, an unsuccessful revolution of States, the failure of which exposed neither States nor persons to the *jus belli*, absolute under the laws of nations, but exposed persons only to the penalties for rebellion and treason under the Constitution of the United States.

In stating these propositions, I am relying on no obnoxious and now prostrate principles of State rights, such as those of '98 and '99. They were hushed and made silent by the result of the war. But I am speaking the plain doctrines of the Constitution, of public law and of the Federal Judges and the Federal American publicists. I speak by the Constitution and by authority of WHEATON's elements of international law, when I say the Government of the United States is a "compositive Government." Its sovereignty is divided into "external" and "internal." Its "external" sovereignty is merged in the Federal body politic of the United States of America. Its "internal" sovereignty is originally vested in its component parts. Its external sovereignty is governed by the international law, with its absolute "*jus belli*;" and its internal sovereignty is governed, not by the international law, but by the supreme law of internal sovereignty, the Constitution of the United States, which gives it no power to make war at all upon its own members, the States of the Union. It is a solecism to say that any sovereignty can make war upon its own citizens, subjects or people.

It follows, therefore, that the power given to Congress to declare war, is a power to declare war against foreign nations, and its supreme law is the international law. The *jus belli* of that power is absolute—it may be all that "war" can do; it may seize, capture, kill, blockade, besiege and devastate; it may destroy, annihilate a State by taking its territory, making captive its people and obliterating its sovereignty and very body politic; but one thing as an exception proves the rule of its absoluteness—it can't hang its "enemies" for treason. Major ANDRE in the revolution could be executed as a "spy," but he could not be as a "traitor." Great Britain might have annihilated the independence and sovereignty of the United States, in the war of 1812, but she could not have executed ANDREW JACKSON for treason on land, or ISAAC HULL for piracy on the high seas. But, in a civil war, internal and domestic, where revolution and rebellion are endeavoring to overthrow established Government, and are resisting by force their own rightful Sovereignty, the rule is exactly reversed—the rebels are traitors not enemies, and may be executed as such, because they are traitors and not enemies; but the Government and States, bodies politic and sovereignties, which they rebel against, don't fall, are not destroyed by the rebellion or revolution, unless the latter are successful. Civil war itself don't let in the absolutism of the rule of the international law; but the language of the United States Court is, "the Constitution preserves all its vitality" as the supreme law over the Federal Government, and the States and their citizens and subjects, (see opinions of the United States Courts for the Eastern District of Missouri and the Southern District of Illinois, &c., opinion of Hon. SAMUEL TREAT, pp. 36, 37.) One of the ablest opinions upon the war, its nature and effects, says: "If the traitor [illegible] to be treated only as an enemy not governed by the municipal but by the international code, he could be held as a prisoner of war, but not as a traitor, nor could he be punished for his treason. * * * And, on the other hand, if every war recognized by the Constitution instantly, and of its own force, clothes any one or more departments of the Government with absolute power or powers unknown to the Constitution or prohibited by it, then the other strange anomaly must exist, viz., the instant overthrow of the Constitution as an organic and supreme law, by an act of treason, however insignificant in proportions, which chances to be committed in any part of the country by any number of citizens, however inconsiderable. In other words, the resistance to be overcome leaves no constitutional power to be exercised against it; for, if the Constitution ceases to be obligatory because it is assailed, then it expires whenever it is assailed; and no one has any constitutional authority to defend the annihilated source of authority."

During the rebellion it was the policy of the Confederacy to be recognized as a belligerent under the laws of nations, to be treated as enemies and not as *hostes*. This was one step to independence or recognition, and this protected captives from the Confederate ranks from being treated as traitors instead of being treated as enemies. Fortunately the Federal prisoners were numerous enough to be pledges against that danger. The humanities only of war were recognized; prisoners were exchanged, the yellow flags of hospitals were respected, and flags of truce were interchanged. Little else beside these characterized the rebellion as a war. And immediately after the struggle ceased, all the tam'd Confederates dreaded nothing so much as the theory of treason, the doctrine of "*Hostes non Inimici*;" they "felt the halter draw," and saw in that doctrine the most dreadful "flaw!"

With diabolical sagacity, one club-footed Radical, an enemy, arch enemy of constitutional liberty, took them at their word. He took the idea reprobated by Judge TREAT—that the Southern States were under the *jus belli* of international law, and that the nation was authorized to act outside of the pale of the Constitution. He would not hang traitors, but he would apply the searing iron of "war" as its conquest and subjugation to the very life-blood of States, and dictate elective franchise and negro suffrage. Upon this his reconstruction was founded; and the worst that can be said against what "prominent gentlemen" have done, and what they propose to do, is, that they have fallen into the pitfall set for them by THADDEUS STEVENS.

I beg leave here to pause. I am not done with the theme, and will prolong the argument by the time you publish this *quantum sufficit* for the present. Another letter may suffice to explore the whole argument of the "perils of the Commonwealth." For my part, I would prefer to have a halter around my neck, under the doctrine that by the Constitution and laws of the United States, I am a traitor, than to be saved from execution by the *jus belli*, under the absolute rule of which the State of Virginia may be annihilated. I would prefer to die rather than that the State of Virginia shall be stripped of her Constitution and the privileges of her citizens and voters, and that the Constitution of the United States shall be set aside or abrogated by the substitution of international law in its place. You will hear further in a day or two, and in the meantime, I am, yours truly,

HENRY A. WISE.

To R. R. COLLIER, Esq., Petersburg, Va.

TEXAS.

Complaints Against the Reconstruction Convention.

From Flake's Galveston Bulletin, Jan. 10.

The Texas Constitutional Convention is now considering the propriety of sending a committee to Washington with instructions to ask Congress for legislative power and continuance of military authority. We approve the continuance of the military—we do not believe that the State of Texas is in a condition for healthful reconstruction. We regret the fact, but we cannot fail to recognize it. But we do protest against any additional power being granted to this Convention, and we object to it for many reasons.

1. The Convention has not the confidence of the registered voters of the State. This fact is so well known that no man gainsays it. The Convention persistently refuses to appeal to the registered voters for the ratification of measures presented to it. Each member feels intuitively that though he personally may have the confidence of his fellows, that the Convention is not trusted by any considerable number of people, either loyal or disloyal.

2. The Convention has shown itself incompetent to discharge the duties already imposed upon it. When the Convention met in June last there was a favorable opportunity for Reconstuction. A manly, vigorous effort would have challenged respect and enforced its demand. It is not a body fit to be trusted with legislative power. It has not even the confidence of the party which elected it. This is lamentable, but it is true. Nay, even more than this is true—the one-half has not the confidence of the other half. Give us a genuine, unadulterated military government until the time comes when we can safely exercise for ourselves the power of civil government. We are satisfied that any increase of the powers of the present Convention would be very detrimental to the public good.

The Proposed Division of Texas.

The Washington correspondent of the Boston *Post* telegraphs the following:

"The Constitutional Convention of Texas now in session at Austin has been engaged in a bitter contest over the question of dividing the State. Those opposing the division, however, are likely to come off conquerors through the direct interference of Gen. GRANT, who has addressed a letter to Gen. CANBY instructing him to notify the Convention that it had assembled under the provision of the Reconstruction laws to frame a Constitution for the State, not to divide it. Gen. GRANT remarked that he thought one Texas was amply sufficient to have on hand for the present, and, from reports, he might well doubt if that one was prepared for civil government."

YACHTING.

The Proposed Anglo-American Race.

To the Editor of the London Times:

SIR: The inclosed correspondence will show that I have accepted the *Phantom* for a race from the Isle of Wight to New-York, but declined the *Dauntless* for reasons therein given.

The insertion in an early publication would, I am sure, be read by thousands with the greatest interest.

Yours truly,
JAMES ASHBURY.

No. 6 EASTERN-TERRACE, BRIGHTON, Dec. 30.

No. 6 EASTERN-TERRACE, BRIGHTON, Dec. 28.

MY DEAR SIR: Your favor of the 6th inst. came to hand in due course, and I note with much pleasure your contemplated visit to Europe in the forthcoming Spring, by which I shall be in town for the season, and shall only be too happy to receive you as my guest; and I am sure that yachtsmen generally will have equal pleasure in doing what they can to make your visit agreeable.

With reference to my challenge, I observe that you decline to compete in inland waters, but that you would accept my proposal for an ocean race from Cowes to New-York (and as you say) or elsewhere.

I fear, however, from the tenor of your remarks, that the conditions of my challenge have been overlooked, inasmuch as, in the first clause, I stipulated thus:

I propose that during, or before, the season of 1869 the New-York Yacht Club select their champion schooner, of a tonnage not to exceed 10 per cent. of of the Thames measurement (188 tons) of the *Cambria*.

Quoting from the New-York Yacht Club regulations, &c., of 1868, I find the *Dauntless* rated at 262.8 tons American measurement, which, being about 40 per cent. less than the Royal Thames Yacht Club scale, would show her to be 366.88 tons, as against the *Cambria's* 188 tons, or an excess of 178.88 tons, or a fraction more than 99 per cent. larger than my vessel, from which you will observe that the said condition is not complied with, and in an ocean race of the character and at the period proposed, size and power will tell; therefore, however reluctantly, I must decline accepting your offer on conditions so widely at variance with those submitted by me. Though thus precluded from competing in an ocean race, I shall hope for the pleasure of seeing our respective yachts contest in all the principal matches in England and France in the ensuing Summer. In conclusion, I beg you will accept my most sincere thanks for your hearty and cordial offer of welcome from the New-York Yacht Club. In the event of no American yachtsman accepting my challenge for a race from the Isle of Wight to New-York, I may remark I shall still cross the Atlantic with a view to compete for the Queen's Cup, as also to have an opportunity of again meeting the *Sappho* as well as other yachts.

I remain, my dear Sir, yours faithfully,
JAMES ASHBURY.

Mr. J. G. BENNETT, Jr., New-York.

No. 6 EASTERN-TERRACE, BRIGHTON, Dec. 28.

DEAR SIR: I have the pleasure to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 7th of December, previous to the arrival of which I had received a communication from the Secretary of the New-York Yacht Club, with inclosures, and I have since received a letter from Mr. BENNETT, Jr., which I reply to by this mail.

Pray accept my best thanks for your generous congratulations on the success of my last season's contests, and for your kind and courteous offers of a welcome reception in New-York.

I had hoped, from the following telegram, that I should have had the pleasure of seeing you with your yacht in English waters:

THE CHALLENGE TO AMERICAN YACHT OWNERS.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 9.

The challenge which has been given by Mr. JAMES ASHBURY, the owner of the English yacht *Cambria*, has been accepted by the owners of the yachts *Phantom* and *Dauntless*.

But I infer from your letter that you decline to send the *Phantom* over the Isle of Wight races and my proposed return race to New-York. Seeing that the telegram is of a later date than your letter, I am still in hopes that you have decided to come over to this country with your yacht to contest with the *Cambria* on the conditions stated in my communication of the 3d of October. Should this expectation not be realized, I shall in any case cross the Atlantic about the time named, and shall take an early opportunity of testing the powers of the *Phantom* against the *Cambria*, and of availing myself of your kind offer of hospitality.

Believe me, dear Sir, yours very truly,
JAMES ASHBURY.

HENRY G. STEBBINS, Esq., Commodore of New-York Yacht Club, New-York.

LIBEL SUIT.—We learn that a suit has been commenced by the Enterprise Insurance Company, of this city, against J. B. BENNETT, General Western Manager of the Ætna Insurance Company, for libel, laying the damages at $100,000. The libel, we understand, consists in the issuing and causing to be circulated an anonymous slip, or circular, referring to an alleged sale of some stock of the first-named company, with comments thereon, which was intended to convey to the public that its confidence in the stability of the Company was misplaced.—*Cincinnati Commercial, Jan. 15.*

INSPECTOR LEONARD.

Funeral Services at the House and the Church.

Yesterday the last tributes of respect were paid to the remains of Inspector JAMES LEONARD, the genial gentleman, the loving husband and father, the steadfast friend, and the thorough policeman. That he had endeared himself to his associates, and was kindly remembered by all who had ever met him, was sufficiently evinced by the respect which was paid to his remains.

The funeral was appointed for 11 o'clock in the morning, but previous to that hour the personal friends of the deceased assembled at his late residence, No. 455 West Twenty-second-street, and the services of the Episcopal Church were rendered by Rev. Dr. GALLAUDET and assistants. The remains were then transferred to St. Ann's Church, in Eighteenth-street, near Fifth-avenue, attended by the mourners, with the exception of the widow, who was so completely prostrated that her physician forbade her leaving the house.

Meantime the funeral *cortége* from the Police force assembled in Twentieth-street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues, under the supervision of Inspector FOLK, with Capts. COPELAND and JAMESON as special aids. The force reporting for duty as escort consisted of twenty Captains, forty-three Sergeants and five hundred and fifty-eight roundsmen and patrolmen. These were formed into ten companies of fifty-three men each, under the command of Capts. BENNETT, MILLS, DECAMP, GARLAND, PETTY, HEDDEN, THORNE, WASHBURNE, WARLOW and CAMERON. The unassigned Captains and Sergeants were assigned positions as chief mourners. In this order the procession proceeded to St. Ann's Church, in Eighteenth-street, near Fifth-avenue, where the funeral ceremonies were to take place.

When the remains were brought in about noon they were met at the door by the pastor, Rev. Dr. GALLAUDET attended by Rev. Drs. PRICE and BENJAMIN. The church was already completely filled, as the *cortége* moved up the centre aisle to the solemn words "I am the resurrection and the life." The body was inclosed in a magnificent rosewood coffin, and having been deposited in front of the pulpit, the impressive burial service of the Episcopl Church was performed by the clergymen mentioned, with the assistance of the famed choir of this church, which rendered the anthems and hymns in most excellent style. Among those present to render a last tribute to the memory of the deceased, were Commissioners MANIERRE, BOSWORTH and BRENNAN, Judge DOWLING, BARNEY WILLIAMS, High Constable CLARK, and eight prominent officers of Philadelphia, all detailed by Mayor FOX, of that city to attend the funeral.

The services having been concluded, the coffin was opened and the friends were permitted to take a last look of the face of the departed. The deceased had been dressed in the full uniform of his Police rank, and the face was so extremely natural that the gazers could hardly persuade themselves that the Inspector was dead. He seemed only resting for a season from his toils and responsibilities.

The last scene of all in the church having been accomplished, the remains were borne from the edifice, and were received by the procession, composed of the Police force and Eureka Lodge No. 243, F. A. M., formed in line on Fifth-avenue, the right resting on Seventeenth-street. The procession then moved in the following order, the Police force marching left in front: The hearse, drawn by four horses, caparisoned in black and attended by Inspector GEO. W. DILKS, Inspector GEO. W. WALLING, Capt. JOHN JOURDAN, Capt. JOHN J. MOUNT, upon the part of the Police, and Messrs. JOHN CARLTON and JAMES M. MCGREGOR, for the Masons. The hearse was also surrounded by the members of Eureka Lodge, and was followed by the Captains and Sergeants of the Police, preceded by Superintendent KENNEDY and Justice DOWLING, marching abreast. In this order, and preceded by the Twenty-second Regiment Band, the procession moved down Fifth-avenue to Fourteenth-street, through Fourteenth-street to Broadway, and down Broadway to Canal-street. Everywhere upon the route the procession attracted great numbers of spectators. At Canal-street the Police *cortége* opened and the remainder of the procession passed through, and from that point the body was taken to Green-Wood Cemetery, attended only by the pall-bearers, the Masonic Fraternity, and the twenty-seven carriages containing the immediate mourners. Arriving at the cemetery, Rev. Dr. BENJAMIN performed the Masonic services for the dead, and with the last utterance of that impressive ritual, the earth was done with all that was mortal of JAMES LEONARD.

Another Great Library.

By this we mean, not a new public library, nor a public library unknown to New-Yorkers, nor one unknown to the readers of this paper; but one apparently unknown to Bostonians and other persons on the outside of our City. This library is that of the New-York Mercantile Association, and one purpose in speaking of it now is to instruct the aforesaid outsiders. A recent paragraph, first printed, we believe, in a Boston paper, professed to give an enumeration of all the public libraries in the country containing as many as 100,000 volumes, from which enumeration the New-York Mercantile Association Library was omitted.

That library does, however, contain 100,000 volumes and more by actual count. It is a living fountain of good literature, whose managers strive to keep its streams in active circulation, on the principle that useful books are to be used, not shut up; and to the use of which any man, woman or child is made welcome at rates as near total freedom as is consistent with a proper sense of value and responsibility.

Some idea of the amount of intellectual life and enjoyment afforded by this vast library may perhaps be gathered even from dry sums total. About 250,000 books are read from it during a year, and on any one day the average number of its books in use is very nearly 7,000. And this does not include the uncounted host of citizens, young and old, who throng the spacious reading-room to consult or peruse the 325 newspapers and magazines regularly spread out there. These visits are made, according to careful estimates, at the rate of about 300,000 a year.

This great library must not be supposed a mere collection of novels. Not one-tenth of its books are works of fiction. The standard books are of a very high average order of excellence, and have been so selected as to constitute an extremely valuable reference library. In English history, for instance, among about 500 titles (not volumes, mind,) of works in this department, are such sets as the magnificent series of early English chronicles and historical materials, published under the care of the Master of the Rolls; the Camden Society's and the Percy Society's publications, &c. And in looking over a few of the last pages of the MS. accession catalogue, the following titles were selected as good specimens of the way in which the solid portion of the library is being built up: Wellington Despatches; Winkle's Cathedral Churches of England; Scenery of France; Williams' Lives of English Cardinals; Works of the Venerable Bede, in twelve volumes; Thomas' Lassanian Inscriptions; Butler's Lives of the Saints; Scott's History of the British Army; Memoirs of Bunsen; Bunsen's God in History; Sully's Memoirs; Skene's Four Ancient Books of Wales; Garcilaso de la Vega's Commentaries of Peru; a nearly complete collection of the various travels, guide-books and official reports on the Paris World's Exhibition; Norris' Assyrian Dictionary; Guillemin's Heaven; Moehler's Symbolism; Lubke's History of Art; Lairesse's Art of Painting; Laplace's System of the World; Mommsen's History of Rome; Mone's Hymni Latini Medii Ævi; Hunter's Annals of Bengal; Hugo's Bewick Collector and Supplement; the several spirited works of the English painter-penman Hamerton; Olaus Magnus' History of the Goths; Faraday's Researches in Electricity, Chemistry and Physics; De Piles' Art of Painting; Rolt's Lives of the Principal Reformers.

This list of additions might literally be extended to thousands. But the variety and authority even of that small random selection shows at once to any experienced eye how large a literary field this library covers, and how freely it gathers in the standard works in one and another department.

Some of the features of the administration of this library are, we believe, peculiar to it, and are quite as clear proofs of its intelligent and business-like energy as of its literary enterprise. One of these is its down-town branch for the accommodation of business men and clerks, which is now removed to a new and more commodious place at No. 76 Cedar-street. Here it is shortly to be still more enlarged, and besides the prompt communication already established with the central library, an increased duplicate library of the books most sought after is to be kept on the shelves. Another is the distribution of books to the residences of members throughout the City, a practice recently instituted and of growing utility. We believe that there has been some consideration of a plan for furnishing books to subscribers in towns and cities within a reasonable distance of New-York, by express. MUDIE's celebrated library in London carries on an extensive business of this kind with great acceptance.

The City of New-York does not much depend on the good opinion of her civic sisters for her prosperity, either financial or literary. Thus far, she has been able to do pretty well for herself; but, for the sake of appearances, we hope that the pundits of elsewhere, in enumerating the libraries of the land, will not again be guilty of omitting the largest circulating library on the Western Continent, and probably the most vividly alive library in the United States. The omission will not hurt us, but it looks so ignorant in them.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

Typhus Fever and Small-Pox in the City — Kerosene Explosions — The Swill-Milk Trade.

The Metropolitan Board of Health met yesterday afternoon, President G. B. LINCOLN presiding.

Acting Sanitary Superintendent E. H. JANES reported the prevalence of typhus fever, to an alarming extent, in East Thirteenth-street, between Avenue A and First-avenue, in a region infested with filthy tenement-houses and stables. A large number of persons have died during the past month of the disease, and several were now sick. The premises had been disinfected, and every other precaution against the spread of the disease had been taken. Seven cases of small-pox, resulting in two deaths, had occurred during the week at No. 315 West Thirty-first-street, but there was no cause of alarm, as the disease had been confined to the house in which it originated, and there was only one case of sickness at the time of the report.

Mr. D. B. EATON, attorney for the Board, presented opinions upon different matters referred to him for consideration. As to the right of the Board to remove street-obstructions unless, besides being inconvenient, they were also detrimental to the public health, Mr. EATON was inclined to believe that the law did not give such authority. A test case of the kind was now before the Courts, however, and the question would soon be settled.

With regard to the kerosene matter, Mr. EATON advised the Board to await the completion of the chemist's report, and then to either petition the Legislature to pass laws, or else provide ordinances itself that should protect the people from the danger of explosive oils.

Touching the authority of the Board to suppress the swill-milk trade of Brooklyn, referred to at the previous meeting, the attorney thought that nothing could be done legally, unless it were shown that the milk in question contained ingredients prejudicial to the health of its consumers. If that could not be shown, and it could only be said that the stables were in an unsanitary condition, then all that the Board could do would be to order the premises to be cleansed and to be kept clean. It was resolved to elect a Sanitary Superintendent and an assistant at the meeting of the 3d prox. The Board then adjourned until Thursday next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

Sudden Death of One Physician, and the Arrest of Another.

Dr. JOHN KENNEDY, of No. 116 Chatham-street, died suddenly a few days ago, and his partner, Dr. WALTER POWERS, gave a certificate to the Board of Health, which proved unsatisfactory, as Dr. POWERS is not a regular physician possessing a diploma, so Coroner FLYNN was notified to hold an inquest in the case. Some very singular rumors were afloat yesterday, and as the Coroner conducted his investigation in a secret manner, none of the representatives of the Press could hear the testimony of the only witness examined, MARY RYAN. As soon as she had given her evidence, the Coroner and his deputy, Dr. SHINE, left the office with Dr. POWERS. It also transpired that the relatives of the deceased had called the attention of the Police to the case, and it was stated that the property owned by the firm is estimated at about $240,000, a portion of which stands in the name of the deceased; but POWERS claims the whole of it, and asserts that he transferred a certain amount to KENNEDY, so that if he (POWERS) should be arrested, the other might become his bail. And POWERS now exhibits, indorsed on the back of the deed, a transfer of all the property in his name; but there are no witnesses to it.

It is said also that the deceased did business under a variety of names. He was about 50 years of age, and had been ill for several days, attended only by Dr. POWERS, who had given the certificate over the signature of "Walter Powers," whereas it is claimed that his real name is WALTER LOOKUP, so that the certificate is invalid. Coroner FLYNN's deputy, Dr. SHINE, proceeded on Sunday to the late residence of deceased and made a *post-mortem* examination, and his report is, that death resulted from consumption, accelerated by excess of spirituous liquor. A demijohn of liquor, it is said, was found under the bed. Under these circumstances, Coroner FLYNN arrested Dr. POWERS, and after consultation with the members of the Board of Health, committed him to await further developments. Precisely what charge is preferred against the prisoner is not known.

Board of Aldermen.

The Board of Aldermen met yesterday, Alderman COMAN being in the chair. Resolutions were adopted that the County Clerk should report the names of all persons to the Board, holding positions as Commissioners of Deeds, whose time of office may have expired; also, directing that the members of the Common Council be supplied with badges, maps and stationery.

Resolutions were laid over, as follows:

To increase the wages of the keepers of the public parks from $3 a day to $100 per month; to extend Little Water-street to Leonard-street; to direct the Street Commissioner to advertise for proposals for constructing a pier at the foot of Twenty-sixth-street, East River; to appoint a clerk to the City Librarian; donating $4,014 to the Trustees of the St. John's Methodist Episcopal Church; directing the Corporation Counsel to execute a lease of the property belonging to the City, lying between Seventh and Eighth avenues, and One Hundred and Twenty-eighth and One Hundred and Twenty-ninth streets, to the New-York Dry Dock Company, said Company to pay all expenses for the execution of the lease; giving rooms formerly occupied by the County Clerk to the use of the Clerk of the Board of Assistant Aldermen; and to appoint the *Metropolitan Record* as a Corporation paper.

The Board then adjourned.

Board of Assistant Aldermen.

The Board met at 2 P. M. yesterday. In the absence of the President, Assistant Alderman GILROY presided.

A resolution was adopted that the Commissioner on Streets should inquire into the cost of removing the snow and ice from Broadway, and the amount of work performed. The contract was read and referred to the Street Commissioner, together with accompanying documents, with a request that he report from time to time what may have been done, and what paid out of the $100,000 appropriated for the purpose.

The Street Commissioner was directed to remove the Loew Bridge from the junction of Broadway and Fulton-street to the south side of West-street, at the intersection of Cortlandt-street, the expense to be charged to the appropriation for lands and places.

During the debate upon the removal of the Loew Bridge, Assistant Alderman ROBINSON said that he was opposed to the measure, and that if the bridge were availed of at all, it should be replaced in its old position. He had watched, one day, and seen as many as five thousand persons cross it. He had also seen a female carry a bedstead upon her back over it, rather than risk the danger of the street crossing.

When the resolution came up to refit and refurnish the Chamber, Assistant Alderman PINCKNEY opposed it, saying that the Street Commissioner should not be limited by the Clerk in the expense incurred.

Assistant Alderman ROBERTS thought that a limit should be set, and that $2,500 was enough.

The resolution, however, passed unamended.

Adjourned until Monday next.

Brooklyn Common Council.

The Board of Aldermen held a brief session yesterday afternoon.

A proposition to lay out a district of assessment for the improvement of Middle-street, was referred to the Committee on Opening Streets.

The Comptroller, in accordance with a resolution adopted at a previous meeting of the Board directing him to furnish a list of the City property, sent in a list of the houses occupied by the various companies of the Fire Department, the Public Schools, Police Station-houses and sundry other pieces of property. The communication was referred to the Committee on Supplies.

A remonstrance, signed by H. B. SCHOLES and a large number of other citizens, against laying the Nicolson pavement in Lee-avenue, E. D., was presented. The remonstrants take the ground that Lee-avenue pavement is at present in good condition, and that the Nicolson pavement is too expensive. The document was referred to the Committee on Grading and Paving.

The Street Commissioner was directed to advertise for proposals to furnish stationery to the various departments, according to specifications to be seen in the Street Commissioner's Office.

The Board, after the transaction of some routine business, adjourned.

The Harlem Railroad Disaster.

The Albany express train on the Harlem Railroad met with an accident at Towner's Station on Saturday evening. The train consisted of two express-cars, a baggage-car and four passenger-cars. While the train was running at considerable speed a spring-rail near the frog of the switch was broken by the engine. The first of the last two cars struck the broken rail, and, with its companion, was separated from the rest and turned over. The lamps were extinguished in the fall, and the passengers much frightened. Those injured were Col. E. C. CLARK, of No. 49 West Forty-sixth-street; Mrs. EARLE, of Earle's Hotel, and a Mr. BISHOP, of Amenia, in this State. Several others sustained slight injuries.

The following is a statement by one of the passengers:

The train was running at a reckless rate of speed some time before the accident occurred. Nineteen miles, on a descending grade, with numerous switches and a single track, was run on a dark night, at the rate of forty-four miles an hour. At the time of the accident, about eighty rods this side of Towner's Station, which was passed without stopping, the train was going at full thirty-five miles an hour. The accident occurred at a switch, the frog of which was defective. It is said that its dangerous condition was pointed out to the station agent three days before the accident, by a citizen of the neighborhood, but no heed was paid to the warning. When the accident occurred, and the two rear cars were off the track, the conductor stood like a man paralyzed, in the passage, white as a sheet, without sufficient presence of mind to pull the bell-rope. Two or three of the passengers sprang for the rope, to signal the engineer to stop, just as the coupling between the second car from the rear gave way, of course parting the bell-rope. The engine and front cars were going at such fearful speed that they could not be stopped under one and a half miles. The two rear cars rolled over and down an embankment of some five feet, and were badly broken. Twenty-five or thirty passengers were more or less seriously injured; as many more were well shaken up, and three or four were so badly injured as to prevent their recovering. In the car next the last one a gentleman named WILLIAMS exhibited remarkable presence of mind, and probably saved the lives of many passengers. When the cars were off the track and about turning over, Mr. WILLIAMS quickly opened nearly every window on the side which would evidently be uppermost when the car had turned over, thus affording those inside ready means of egress and escape from the fire which all supposed would soon envelop the interior from the upsetting of the stove and lamps. The lamps went out, preventing the additional horror of burning being added to the other casualties. Twenty or thirty men, women and children were left in darkness, to reach as best they could an outlet through the open windows, some seven feet above them. In their fright many of the passengers cried out that the stove had upset and set fire to the wood. The gentleman making this statement sprang into the aisle when he saw the car was off the track and ran for the door, but as he got within eight or ten feet of it he lost his hold, and as the car turned over on its side, he was thrown violently upon two or three other passengers, and as many more were thrown upon him. In falling he struck his head upon the sharp edge of a window frame, inflicting an unpleasant wound between his eyes, from which the blood spouted. His knees and back were hurt, and his hands slightly cut with fragments of broken glass. After two or three attempts he succeeded in climbing through one of the open windows.

It is claimed that the officers of the road should be held to a strict accountability for the accident, for the following reasons: Because the train was running at a reckless speed; and because the station-master neglected his duty in not attending to the defective switch.

Suicide of a Boy.

A singular suicide was that of a boy named STEPHEN E. DOWNES, 16 years of age, yesterday morning, at the residence of his parents in Middle-street, near Fourth-avenue. Coroner JONES held an inquest on the body yesterday afternoon, and from the testimony it appeared that deceased was possessed of an ungovernable temper, and was in the habit of resorting to the practice of tearing his shirts, and otherwise misbehaving himself, to the great discomfort of his mother, whose remonstrances appeared to be of no avail. He told his mother that if she did not mend his clothes his aunt would. This was about his last speech to his mother, excepting the assurance yesterday morning when he went into the yard with his brother, that she would not see him alive again. He soon thereafter went up to his bedroom and wrote two notes, in which he willed all his effects to his brother GEORGE. He then shot himself in the head with a pistol, and his mother, hearing the report, went to the room, where she found her boy dead on the floor, and his brains spattered about the walls. The jury on hearing the testimony rendered a verdict in accordance with the facts.

POLICE COURTS.

THE TOMBS—DOWLING, JUSTICE.

A BEGGING IMPOSTER.

JAMES P. LUAINE, of No. 139 Front-street, caused the arrest of HERMON REUTE, on a charge of being a vagrant and an imposter. The prisoner is in the habit of going through the streets soliciting alms, and represents himself as a veteran soldier in destitute circumstances, which is untrue. The Magistrate committed REUTE to the Island for sixty days.

A BROOKLYN BURGLAR.

Yesterday morning, Officer DOLAN, of the Sixth Precinct, noticed a man in Chatham-street acting in a suspicious manner, and as he had in his possession several articles of wearing apparel, the policeman made an attempt to arrest him, which he succeeded in doing after a brief struggle. In one of the man's coat pockets the officer found some cards and letters, which led to the discovery that the dwelling of Mrs. MARY ELDRIDGE, at No. 1 Jefferson Park, Brooklyn, had been entered on Sunday night and $89 worth of clothing carried off. The prisoner gave his name as HENRY WATSON, and, on being arraigned before the Magistrate, he was fully committed on complaint of Mrs. ELDRIDGE.

ARREST OF PICKPOCKETS.

Officer DUNNE, of the Sixth Precinct, arrested ROBERT CLAYTON and JAMES BURKE yesterday as they stood in a crowd near a fire. The officer saw them attempt to steal a watch from an unknown man standing near them, and he took them in custody before any overt act was committed. The prisoners were remanded for trial at the Special Sessions.

ESSEX MARKET—LEDWITH, JUSTICE.

MINOR CASES.

WILLIAM REA, charged with entering the dwelling-house, No. 101 Allen-street, by means of skeleton keys, and stealing $50 worth of jewelry, was committed without bail.

WILLIAM ARCHER, an errand boy, confessed to having appropriated bank bills to the amount of $138; committed in $1,000 bail.

WILLIAM STEFFAHN, charged with keeping a gambling-house, No. 27½ Chrystie-street; committed in $500 bail. FRANK SCHMIDT was charged with acting as dealer in a game of chance called "faro," which was played it STEFFAHN's place, in Christie-street; committed an $500 bail.

JOHN MAIER was charged with two offences. In the first place, he was found with burglars' tools in the cellar of the house No. 44 First-avenue. In the second place, he had a slung-shot concealed on his person. On each charge he was committed in $1,000 bail.

JEFFERSON MARKET—DODGE, JUSTICE.

PERSONATING AN OFFICER, &C.

LOUIS CURTIS, for personating a detective officer, was committed in $500 bail.

BRIDGET BRADY was committed in $300 bail for stealing $24 worth of bedclothes and spoons.

WILLIAM MORTON claims possession of the premises No. 294 Tenth-avenue. JOHN COAKLEY regards it as his property. WILLIAM MORTON fired a pistol at JOHN COAKLEY, and was therefore arrested yesterday and committed in $1,000 bail on a charge of assault and battery.

LAW REPORTS.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

GOVERNMENT CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS AND TREASURY NOTES EXEMPT FROM STATE TAXATION —DECISION IN THE NEW-YORK BANK TAX CASES.

The People of the State of New-York ex rel. The National Broadway Bank vs. Donnelly et al., and three other cases.—These are appeals from judgments of the Court of Appeals of the State of New-York. The facts of the controversy are briefly as follows: On the 30th of April, 1866, the Legislature of New-York passed an act directing the Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York to refund to any bank such an amount of taxes paid in 1863 and 1864, as was imposed or levied in respect to any portion of capital stock invested in securities of the United States by law exempt from taxation, and for this purpose to cause to be issued county bonds for the amount of such claims, after they had been audited and allowed by the Board and approved by the Mayor and Corporation Counsel. The claims of such character were audited, and allowed and approved, as required; but subsequently the objection was raised that such portion of the capital stock of the banks taxed as was invested in certificates of indebtedness issued under the acts of March 1 and 19, 1862, or in Treasury notes of the Government, were not exempt from State taxation, because such certificates of indebtedness and United States notes were not "securities of the United States." This question was taken into the State Courts, and finally went to the Court of Appeals, where it was held that the certificates and notes in question were not exempt. From that decision appeal was taken to this Court. Mr. Chief Justice CHASE yesterday delivered the opinion of the Court, reversing the judgment of the Court of Appeals, and holding that it is clear that these notes and certificates are obligations of the United States. There is no solid distinction between certificates of indebtedness issued for money borrowed and certificates given directly to creditors in payment of their demands; and such certificates issued as a means of executing constitutional powers of the Government, other than of borrowing money, are as much beyond the control and limitation by the States through taxation as bonds or other obligations issued for loans of money. The principle of exemption is that the States cannot control the National Government within the sphere of its constitutional power, for there it is supreme, and cannot tax its obligations for payment of money issued for purposes within that range of powers, because such taxation necessarily implies the assertion of the right of exercise of such control. The certificates of indebtedness in these cases are completely within the protection of this principle. The public history of the country and the acts of Congress show that they were issued to creditors for supplies necessary to the Government, in carrying on the recent war for the preservation of the country. They were received instead of money at a time when full money payment for supplies was impossible, and are as much beyond the taxing power of the States as the operations themselves, in furtherance of which they were issued. As to the Treasury notes, the question involved in the case of the Bank of New-York, the Court say, they bind the national faith, and are, therefore, strictly securities. They secure to the holders the payment stipulated by the pledge of the national faith, the only ultimate security of all national obligations, whatever form they may assume. The conclusion is that the notes are exempt, and that in respect to both the notes and certificates, the judgment of the Court of Appeals must be reversed.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK—JAN. 18.

Before Judge Blatchford.

THE BLAISDELL-ECKEL WHISKY CASE.

The United States vs. Alvah Blaisdell, John J. Eckel and John McLaren.—At the opening of the Court this morning, Hugh Carr was again placed on the stand and his cross-examination continued at length by Mr. Knox. He testified that he could not tell whether he had ever seen Eckel at the distillery after seven P. M.; he did not know how often he could enter the rectifying-house through the window; on these occasions, sometimes he had seen Diesendorf and some of the workmen there; Leipsinger paid him last; he saw Leipsinger there while the distillery was running the last time; he was in the habit of getting water to water his horses from the hydrant in the yard; he could not always get water there, and had to get it in a tub and keep it; he signed a statement with regard to his horses, but no other statement; Mr. Dittenhoeffer was present; witness held up his hand when he signed the statement; the Sunday night that Blaisdell and the witness were in the distillery together, when the connection was made, Diesendorf was not there; he could not recall any other night in which he and Blaisdell were there alone; he had no recollection of seeing Eckel present when the cistern-room was being opened; he had seen him there often when it was open and the whisky was running; on one occasion, when the connection had been made, he went to the rectifying-house and found the whisky running on the upper floor.

William Farmer was next sworn. He was now holding possession of the Forty-fifth-street distillery for the Marshal; went to the distillery to work in April, 1868; he was employed by the superintendent, Mr. Green, and worked till the middle of May; he worked in the grain department; weighed grain and sometimes assisted Mr. Diesendorf in the rectifying-house, receiving whisky when it was running through a pipe from the distillery. The witness corroborated the previous testimony with regard to the hose connecting the distillery with the rectifying-house; he was at work at night; he was "night man;" he and Diesendorf fastened the hose and made the connection the first time he saw it, and then he saw highwines running; he saw the cistern-room door open once; McLaren, Yates, Nunan and Carr were there; this was in the beginning of May, at about ten P. M.; he had on many occasions seen the hose attached and highwines running.

Cross-examined by Mr. McCarthy—The witness said that City Marshal Stewart took possession of the distillery in May, and then the witness was engaged to take charge till the case was decided; witness received $18 a week in the distillery; he was paid by Green and afterward by Leipsinger; he regarded McLaren as a superintendent—a mere servant in the distillery; the witness drew off whisky, attaching the hose to the tubs in the cistern-room three times for Government officers; he never saw Carr drunk; never saw him take anything stronger than lager-beer or soda-water; he saw Campbell, the miller, drunk once; he never saw Eckel in the rectifying-house; he had seen Blaisdell and McLaren there; he saw the former there but once; then the whisky was not running; he saw McLaren there several times after the distillery had stopped running; he was then in charge under the orders of O'Callahan, the Collector; he could swear that he saw whisky or highwines dropping from the hose when it was connected; the tubs held whisky, to his certain knowledge, when he saw the hose running into them; on other occasions, by means of a graduated rod, used for the purpose of ascertaining how much whisky or highwines was in one of the tubs, he ascertained that whisky was in the tubs while the hose was attached; he found 31 inches of highwines in the tub; he knew of Mr. Leipsinger's buying grain, but did not know of anything being bought by either of the defendants; he had seen Blaisdell at the distillery at night.

To Mr. Phelps—On the night when he measured the whisky with the rod, the hose was connected; it was after one A. M.

Walter Squires was next sworn. He testified that in the Summer of 1867 he was engineer at the Forty-fifth-street distillery; he worked there from July 10 to Feb. 17; he was paid sometimes by Blaisdell and sometimes by Tisdale; Mr. Schuyler engaged him; he worked on off nights; there were two engineers; he saw the cistern-room open about a week after the distillery commenced running; it was about seven or eight P. M.; he saw the hose connected; it went into the rectifying-house through the window; he saw the cistern-room open every once in a while after; he had seen Blaisdell and Eckel there when the cistern-room was open; he had seen the hose attached to the Croton water pipe by means of a goose-neck, which was melted up a few days after the first seizure.

Cross-examined by Mr. McCarthy—In November, 1867, he went, with other laborers, to Mr. Dittenhoeffer's office; on Dec. 25, at Dr. Blaisdell's house, he made an affidavit; he did not remember making an affidavit at Dittenhoeffer's office; he gave evidence in a civil suit in this Court to which the defendants were parties; the hose that he saw connecting the distillery and the rectifying-house was 250 feet long; the hose was used by him as a Croton water pipe; he did not know of its being used for any other purpose; he knew Croton water could be shut off from the hydrant.

Mr. McCarthy here read an affidavit made by the witness, Squires, dated Dec. 25, 1867, setting forth that he knew of his own knowledge that no whisky or highwines could be conveyed to the rectifying-house in the manner set forth in an affidavit by Mr. Bailey, and that the tubs were kept nailed down; and generally contradicting the statement that highwines were conveyed from the distillery to the rectifying-house.

The examination of the witness was continued. He said he never said in his affidavit what was set down by the person who took it, to the effect that no whisky could be conveyed from the distillery to the rectifying-house. The affidavit was read to him by a German, who took it down.

To Mr. Phelps—The witness said he was sent for with others to come to Blaisdell's house, when the affidavit was there; Eckel, Blaisdell and McLaren were there; Blaisdell asked him to come down and make the affidavit; he explained that the connection was not made in the way set forth by Bailey, the pipe was placed in the distillery in September, 1767; he saw the man laying it to the rectifying-house; Blaisdell and Eckel were there; he explained that after shutting off water there was a direct connection through the pipe between the distillery and the rectifying-house.

John R. Davis was the next witness. He testified that he was employed in the distillery from about two weeks after it first started until after the trial of the civil suit; he burned the goose-neck. He was not cross-examined.

Henry Fleissner was sworn. He testified that he was in the Summer and Fall of 1867 employed in the distillery; he was employed first in August 1867; he was employed by the foreman, Jake; he saw the cistern-room open; he saw it open every night; Blaisdell, Eckel and Diesendorf were present the first time he saw it open; Diesendorf opened it and took a hose and connected it with the rectifying-house; the hose was generally attached between ten and eleven o'clock at night, and five and six A. M.; he saw the hose taken off sometimes and saw that it contained whisky; he tasted it; he was the "masher;" he saw the cistern-room open this way almost every night; he had seen the defendants there at night; he saw the proprietors there nearly every night at first, but afterward not so often.

Cross-examined—McLaren was there at night toward October; he was always employed; after the first seizure in November the witness looked about for some other business; Diesendorf was the person who always turned on the faucets to cause the whisky to flow; after the hose was attached always the outer door was closed, but the inner door could not be; the outer door was a false door; it was always closed after Diesendorf came out; the false door and the inner door both concealed the hose; he had seen Blaisdell or Eckel at different times there when the hose was attached; he never saw Blaisdell there at night; the connection was made after nightfall always; he had seen Eckel there in the night time but not every night.

Warren Moore was sworn. He testified that he was employed in September, 1867, as fireman at the distillery; he worked there till the first seizure; he was there the night the officers came, and drew his fires by order of the engineer; he gave similar testimony to the preceding witness regarding the connections of the hose and the burning of the goose-neck; during the last run he saw the cistern door open often; McLaren and Blaisdell were there; he saw the hose connected on May 14, and the place was seized May 16; the night of the seizure McLaren was pulling the hose off and fell and hurt himself; he saw Blaisdell there one night later than 11 o'clock.

Cross-examined—The witness testified that he, with others, went to Dittenhoeffer's office, but he did not make any affidavit; he was paid by Green, and afterward by Leipsinger, in Blaisdell's house; before, during the first run, he was paid by Tisdale, as clerk for Blaisdell and Eckel; the whisky was running through the hose on the night of the 14th of May; he tasted it where the hose leaked.

Moses L. Decker testified that he was employed as night watchman and time-keeper at night, at the distillery, from the first till the night of the first seizure; his orders from Blaisdell were to let no one go in or out; the night the officers came, he told Jake the officers were there; his understanding with Blaisdell was that he was to inform the foreman if the officers came; he was paid by Blaisdell and Tisdale; the night of the seizure he saw the cistern-room door open; Blaisdell and Diesendorf were there that night; the distillery was running that night.

Ludwig Klein testified that he was employed in August, 1867, to work at the distillery and do anything he was called on to do; he saw the cistern-room opened by Diesendorf three or four days after the distillery started; Blaisdell, Eckel and Diesendorf were there; it was between nine and ten P. M.; Diesendorf attached a hose, the course of which the witness described; he often saw the room open; he saw Blaisdell open it three times; one of these occasions was from eight to ten days before the first seizure, about nine P. M.; he saw barrels filled with whisky from the cistern; the barrels had no marks on them; brands were put on by the Inspector after they were filled; he saw a plate for branding in the distillery, and one in the rectifying-house, similar to that used by the Inspector; he saw this brand used three or four times when the Inspector was not there; he saw fifty or sixty barrels branded in this way at the rectifying-house, which he helped to load up; he did not count those in the distillery; he tasted whisky in the hose soon after it had been detached from the cistern-room tubs.

Cross-examined—This was in August, a Frenchman put the brand on; he did not know his name; the barrels were kept in a room on the first floor, which was locked; the Frenchman had the key; the witness described circumstantially how Blaisdell on three different occasions unlocked the cistern-room; he was always alone; it was in the night time; once he saw him open the door in the day time; he did not notice whether he took the hose in or not; it was something so common that he took no notice of it; he never saw McLaren present when the door was open; he saw McLaren there at night; all night in October, but not often.

Isaac S. Schuyler testified that he was first employed at the distillery in March, 1867; he was employed by Eckel; he was to be General Superintendent; he was about the building till it was completed; Blaisdell, before the license was taken out, came in the engine-room and said he and Eckel had been trying to get a license out, and could not effect it for want of a proper bondsman, and they said they wanted him to take out the license as a mere matter of form, and they would run the distillery and be their own bondsmen; he objected; they said it was a mere matter of form; he went with Blaisdell to Homer Franklin's office when he signed an application for a license; he thought the papers were ready prepared; he then went with Eckel to the Collector's office; Diesendorf was there; Blaisdell or Eckel came out of a back room, after a while, and said it was all right—the license would be granted; Blaisdell and Eckel became bondsmen; both told him so; he was to receive $3,000 a year, but objected, and Eckel paid him $500 additional out of his own pocket; witness never had any interest in the business; Eckel and Blaisdell received the money; before the first seizure he was told by Blaisdell that whisky was run off at night; Blaisdell told him that the process of carrying whisky to the rectifying-house was not quick enough, and spoke of a better way, by means of a pipe, which was afterward laid; from the floor being wet in the morning and other appearances, he judged that whisky had been conveyed to the rectifying-house through the pipe; he would see the receiving-tubs in the rectifying-house empty when he went away at night and in the morning would find them full, or two-thirds full; Blaisdell told him that he and Eckel were going to put up a room for him to sleep in; he refused to do it; Blaisdell threatened to discharge him, saying that it was his duty to stay there nights and attend to drawing the whisky; he ordered the hose at the request of Eckel; those things that he ordered were ordered in the name of Blaisdell and Eckel, by their direction; when Eckel ordered the purchase of the hose, he told witness to get pieces of hose that could be joined together in one line, and would fit all the bib-cocks; the day preceding that of the seizure in November Eckel told him that they had notice the place was to be seized, and he had better stop the business; orders to this effect were given; the next morning he found the place running again, and Eckel told him they should continue to run—that they had the inside track; the witness described minutely how the pipe was laid and the connection made complete between the distillery and the rectifying-house; the rectifying-house was built by Blaisdell and Eckel; they leased the property and ordered the building. They told witness that they were going to get Diesendorf to take out the license as rectifier.

The Court at 4:15 P. M. adjourned till 11 A. M. to-morrow.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Benedict.

POSTPONEMENT OF THE FULLERTON CASE.

The United States vs. William Fullerton et al.—This case, which was set down for trial yesterday, was called at the opening of Court. Mr. Courtney said that in behalf of the Government he was ready if his witnesses were in Court. Mr. Seward, one of the counsel for the defence, said that they were not ready; that he himself was quite unwell, and that Mr. Burrill, who had charge of getting up the testimony, was sick and confined to his bed, and that they were therefore obliged to ask for a postponement.

Mr. Courtney said that the Government were desirous that the defence should have every fair opportunity to prepare for the trial of the cause, and that he could well understand that if the counsel who was sick had had charge of the matter of the evidence in the case, his illness would have prevented them from making the necessary preparation, and he could not, therefore, oppose a reasonable postponement.

The Judge asked how long a time was asked.

Mr. Seward suggested until next Monday.

The Judge said that he was only to sit this week and next, and it would not be well to put it off to so late a day as that it could not be finished.

Both sides appeared to think that it could be finished, if put over till Monday, and it was accordingly postponed till that day.

COUNTERFEITING.

The United States vs. Martin Shack.—The prisoner was charged with passing a two-dollar counterfeit note. His counsel stated that he knew the bill to be bad, but that he was induced to pass it by one of his acquaintances. On account of the circumstances of the case—the fact that the prisoner's previous character appeared to be good, and that he had been but a short time in the country—on the suggestion of the District-Attorney the prisoner was discharged on his own recognizance.

The United States vs. George Myers.—In this case the prisoner was charged with having counterfeit money in his possession with intent to pass it. The testimony showed that in the evening of the 8th of December last the prisoner entered the saloon No. 248 West Twenty-ninth-street, and called for something to drink, in payment for which he offered a counterfeit five-dollar note. The bill was returned, when he paid in good money. There were two Police officers not in uniform in the saloon, who saw the bill and followed Myers when he went out. Myers, on seeing them, began to run, when one of the officers gave chase, captured him, and took him to the Station-house. On the way to the Station-house the prisoner attempted to put his hand in his pocket, and when prevented offered to give the officer all the money in his possession to let him go. When searched at the Station-house there was found in his possession not only the bill attempted to be passed, but also three other counterfeit bills together with a quantity of good money. He was therefore held to answer this indictment. The jury found the prisoner guilty, recommending him, however, to the mercy of the Court.

For the Government, Assistant District-Attorney Bell; for the defendant, J. W. Grattan.

The United States vs. Harrison Shaw.—This was an indictment for perjury. The prisoner was charged with being connected with the conspiracy which attempted last Summer to bring about the removal or indictment of Collector Bailey; and that while endeavoring with others to bring about that result, he made an affidavit before a United States Commissioner charging Bailey with violations of the Internal Revenue law, which was wholly false.

The prosecution offered in evidence the affidavit made by the prisoner before Commissioner Osborn, and the warrant against Collector Bailey issued thereon. They also called Collector Bailey to contradict the statements of the affidavit, and proved by Commissioner Stilwell that on the examination before him Shaw admitted that the statements in his affidavit were false. No evidence was offered by the defence. Mr. Owen and Mr. Root, who had been assigned as his counsel, took the ground that when Shaw made the affidavit he did not know that it was before a Magistrate, inasmuch as it was taken before Mr. Osborn not at Mr. Osborn's office, but at the office of H. A. Belknap, No. 71 Broadway, and that it did not appear that he was sworn on the Gospels, as alleged in the indictment. The case was submitted to the jury on the charge of the Judge.

SUPREME COURT—CITY OF NEW-YORK.

THE BRIDGE ACROSS BROADWAY—A SUIT AGAINST THE CITY TO RECOVER $35,000 DAMAGES.

James E. Nolan vs. the Mayor, &c., of New-York.—The complaint of the plaintiff in this action is to the effect that he, plaintiff, has a lease of the premises in the basement on the southwesterly corner of Broadway and Fulton-street; that he has a lease of the same from James M. Jacques for the term of five years from the 1st of May, 1866, at the yearly rent of $7,756; that his business is that of a licensed wine and liquor dealer and proprietor of a refreshment saloon; that in June, 1866, the defendants, by resolution duly passed, directed their Street Commissioners to erect an aerial bridge for pedestrians at the intersection of Broadway and Fulton-street; that such bridge was erected and finally completed about the 1st of May, 1867; that it was continued there until the 1st of January, 1869; that said bridge was a common nuisance, and has been so adjudged by this Court; that hence the erection and continuance of the same was a trespass by the defendants upon the rights and interests of the plaintiff; that the latter has sustained great loss and damage from the obstruction of the sidewalk in front of his place, and the deprivation of light and air; that prior to the erection of the bridge the receipts of plaintiff from his business were as much as $1,000 per week; after the erection, his receipts were not more than $150 per week, and plaintiff represents to the Court that, in consequence of defendants' wrongful acts, he has sustained losses to the extent of $800 per week, net profits, from the 1st of May, 1867, to Jan. 1, 1869, amounting in the whole to the sum of at least $25,000. Moreover, he has been obliged to sell his lease and fixtures at a loss of $10,000; wherefore he prays judgment for the sum of $35,000 against the City.

For plaintiff, Mr. A. B. Sage.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Brady.

THE MERCHANTS' UNION EXPRESS COMPANY LITIGATION.

McVicker vs. Elmore P. Ross et al.—In this case, full particulars of which have been published in the TIMES, Judge BRADY has modified his injunction as follows:

On application of Mr. H. C. Van Vorst, of counsel for defendant, "The American Merchants' Union Express Company;"

Ordered that the injunction granted in this action on the 9th day of January, 1869, be modified by striking out of the same the words "from carrying on business in any way as an Express Company under a name in which the words 'Merchants' Union' are used," without prejudice to the plaintiff's right to have such restraint restored.

JOHN R. BRADY, J. C. P.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 18, 1869.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—JAN. 18.

By Judge Ingraham.

Ambler *vs.* Skinner; motion denied.

Bates *vs.* Goodell; motion denied with $10 costs.

Foshay *vs.* Foshay; motion denied with leave to renew on proof of defendant's having any means.

By Judge Sutherland.

Frederick Vose *vs.* The Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company et al.; motion must be denied with $10 costs.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—JAN. 18.

By Chief Justice Barbour.

Thomas A. Harton *vs.* Nathaniel Bloom; motion granted.

John McQuade *vs.* Patrick E. Reed et al.; motion granted without costs.

Samuel Ford *vs.* Samuel P. Townsend et al.; motion granted with costs.

Daniel C. Baker *vs.* Theodore S. Kent; motion denied with $10 costs.

Henry Noe *vs.* John Thompson; motion granted.

Isaac Simon *vs.* Alexander S. Kaliske; motion granted.

James O'Brien, Sheriff, *vs.* A. L. Rowe et al.; motion granted.

Rachel A. Livingston *vs.* Elias Hotchkiss, impleaded, &c.; motion granted.

In the matter of Thomas B. Marshall *vs.* Canal-boat *William Haskin*; bond approved, and boat discharged from custody.

Monheim Berwin, by his Guardian, &c., *vs.* S. J. Schwartz; motion granted.

Charles Wood *vs.* Pacific Fire Insurance Company; motion granted.

Jacob Seibert *vs.* Simeon Leland et al.; motion granted, and default opened on terms.

In the matter, &c., of Thomas Hennessy, to be discharged from custody; writ dismissed, and prisoner remanded to the custody of the officers from Massachusetts. In this case the Judge decided that, where a warrant from the Governor of the State directs the rendition of a prisoner claimed under requisition from the Governor of another State, it will not go back of the warrant on a proceeding in *habeas corpus*; but, if regular on its face, will be held good, and the absence of the signature of the Secretary of State is not an irregularity.

By Judge Friedman.

John McQuade *vs.* Patrick E. Reed et al.; motion granted, without costs.

Patrick Barnum *vs.* Patrick E. Reed et al.; motion granted, without costs.

Peter McGuiness *vs.* Patrick E. Reed et al.; motion granted, without costs.

John B. Rider, &c., *vs.* John Rider et al.; motion granted.

Hervey M. Soule et al. *vs.* Thos. B. Chase; motion granted.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—BROOKLYN.

Before Judge Gilbert.

A COTTON CASE.

Daniel H. Baldwin & Co. vs. Nathaniel L. Blanchard, John S. Prouty, James E. Southworth, Roswell S. Burrows, Henry McClellan and F. B. Blanchard.—The plaintiffs in this case sue to recover advances and commissions as cotton shippers and commission agents. They allege that the defendants procured them to ship cotton of a burned and damaged quality to England, representing that they had a thousand bales ready for that purpose, and were being picked and cleaned. Baldwin & Co. shipped 250 bales, received remittances on them and advanced to Blanchard & Co. some $17,000 more than they ever received on the balance in store, when it was destroyed by fire. This over advance was never paid. Mr. Baldwin, of the plaintiffs, testified that one of the defendants, F. B. Blanchard, came to him in April, 1866, and stated that he and defendants had about 1,000 bales of burnt and damaged cotton which they were then cleaning and wished a market for, and asked if they would find a market. References were exchanged, and after awhile Baldwin & Co. consented to be the shippers. They began by small shipments first to see how the market would be—shipping twenty or thirty bales at a time to Whitworke & Co., Manchester, England, until they had shipped 255 bales of the total of 1,000 bales in store, and had advanced to Blanchard & Co., some $17,000 over and above the remittances received from England on the 255 bales. At this stage of the enterprise, the balance in store was destroyed by fire, and Baldwin & Co. never could regain their advances and expenses. The defendant, Baldwin, testifies to having received some $4,000 from the defendant McClellan, as the latter's share of the claim. The plaintiffs claim that the defendants were all partners in the enterprise of shipments and sales, and that Blanchard & Co. acted as agents.

The defendants, all but the Blanchards, deny all knowledge of the contract of the Blanchards to have the cotton shipped, and that they were partners only in the picking and cleaning of the cotton, which Blanchard & Son were employed to do, that being their business. They claim that Baldwin & Co. sold their cotton for one-third its real value, and claim a recompense of $50,000. They deny any partnership on the part of the Blanchards.

The testimony for the plaintiffs was finished yesterday afternoon, and Mr. Capwell opened for the defence, after which the Court adjourned until to-day, when the witnesses for the defence will be called. Evarts, Choate & Southmayd for plaintiffs, and Messrs. Capwell & Van Cott for defendants.

CITY COURT OF BROOKLYN.

Before Judge Thompson.

A RIVER-STREET NUISANCE.

Julia Ann Baker vs. Joseph Glan and George Murray.—This is a suit for damages to the amount of $1,500, the amount of injury which plaintiff claims was done to her property by the too close proximity of a hat factory, recently erected and set in operation by defendants. It appears that George Murray owns certain land in River-street, near Flushing and Classon avenues; that in April last he leased this land to Joseph Glan; that Glan built thereon a shanty, with long boards and short boards, making, altogether, a very unhandsome looking structure; that in addition to this, the process of hat manufacturing, as carried on there, caused certain smoke and steam, which were deleterious to health, and thereby the value of plaintiff's property was greatly depreciated. Mr. Glan, deponent, testified that he was 69 years old, had been a hatter for fifty years, and was in perfect health. The defence claim that the hat factory is no nuisance compared with the dung-heaps, leather factories, and swamps, that abound in the neighborhood. The case will be given to the jury to-day.

A. H. Dailey for plaintiff; Fisher and Semler for defendants.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Jan. 18, 1869.

$7,000	U.S. 5-20s R., '62	108¾	200	West. U. Tel.	34⅝
15,000	U.S. 5-20 C., '62	113¾	10	Bank. & Bro. Asso.	101
20,000	U.S. 5-20 R., '64	108⅝	200	Quick. M. Co.	24⅞
5,000	U.S. 5-20 C., '64	109⅜	200	do.	24⅝
58,000	U.S. 5-20 C., '65	110⅛	100	do. b30	24⅜
48,000	do. s3	110	200	Pacific Mail	122⅜
500	U.S. 5-20 C., '68	108⅛	5	do.	122
1,500	U.S. 5-20 C., '65 new s3	108⅝	100	do. bet. call	121¾
25,000	do. b3	108⅝	100	Adams Ex.	52¾
30,000	U.S. 5-20 C., '67	108⅝	400	do.	52½
35,000	do. s3	108⅝	115	do.	52½
1,000	Tenn. St. 6s, x c.	69	200	Wells-Fargo Ex.	25
6,000	do.	68¾	200	do.	25⅛
25,000	Tenn. St. 6s, new	68	20	Mer. U. Ex.	14⅛
21,000	do.	67¾	200	do.	13¾
20,000	do. bet. call	67¾	100	do.	13½
15,000	Va. St. 6s, ex c.	59	100	N. Y. Central	162⅞
5,000	do.	58¾	100	Erie	38⅞
10,000	Georgia State 7s	92¼	25	Nor. & Wor.	92
1,000	do. bet. call	93	100	do.	92
5,000	N. Car. St. 6s, bet. call	66	5	Hud. R. R.	132
11,000	N. C. St. 6s, new	63½	10	Lake Shore R.	101
5,000	do. bet. call	63⅞	100	do.	100¾
4,000	do. 2d call	63½	200	Reading	95½
2,000	Virginia 6s, new, bet. call	60⅜	200	do.	95⅜
4,000	Mo. St. 6s	87	400	do. b30	95⅝
2,000	do. 2d call	87⅛	200	Mich. So.	90⅞
2,000	Missouri 6s, H. & St. Jo. is.	88	100	Mich. Cen.	118½
10,000	La. 6s, Lev. B.	73⅜	100	Clev. & Pitts.	87⅞
10,000	La. 8s, Lev. Bds.	80	40	do.	87¾
10,000	La. 6s, L. Bds. bet. call	82½	50	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	88
30,000	Ala. St. 8s, bds.	91	300	Clev. & Tol.	103½
4,000	Erie 1st M.	102	10	Panama	344½
1,000	Erie 2d M., '79	98	100	Mil. & St. P.	74
1,000	Erie 4th M.	88	100	do.	74⅛
500	Ill. Cen Bds.	114⅛	300	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	88
5,000	Alt. & T. H. 2d, Pref.	80	200	Tol., W. & W.	62
3,000	Chi. & N. W. 1st	92	300	do. c bet. call	62⅛
2,000	C. R. I. & P. 7s	96½	50	Tol. W. & W. Pf.	77
20,000	Mor. & Es. 1st	95	265	New-Jersey Cen.	115
5,000	Mor. & Es. 2d	94	200	do.	114⅞
5,000	O. C. & I. C. 1st	79½	200	P., Ft. W. & C.	120
5,000	do.	79½	173	do.	120⅜
2,000	P., F. W. & C. 2d	97	100	do. b30	120⅜
1,000	St. L. & Iron M. R. 1st M. Bds.	87½	100	do. s60	118
5,000	O. & M. Con. Bds. bet. call	85½	100	Alt. & T. H.	118
5	Cent. Nat. Bank	105⅛	100	Alt. & T. H. Pf. b30	65
20	Fourth Nat. Bk.	102	200	do.	65
200	Canton Co.	54½	100	Ohio & Miss. b10	33⅝
100	do. bet. call	54¾	200	do.	33⅝
100	N. Y. Guano	5	500	H. & St. J. bet. call	108⅝
20	Del. & Hud. Can.	127	100	H. & St. Jo. Pf.	108
100	Cum. Coal	38⅜	100	do. bet. call	108⅝
100	do. bet. call	38	300	Morris & Essex	88

SECOND BOARD—12½ P. M.

$20,000	U. S. 6s, '81, R.	113⅛	$15,000	Ala. St. 8s, Bds.	91¾
79,000	U. S. 5-20 C. '64	109⅞	12,000	M. & S. P. 8s, 1st M	104
500	do. small	109⅝	5,000	C., C. & I. C. 1st	79½
50,000	do.	109⅝	1,000	Morris & Es. 1st	96⅛
20,000	do.	109½	20	Merch. Ex. Bank	118
36,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65	110⅜	100	West. U. T. b30	34¾
10,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new	108⅛	800	do.	34⅝
1,000	do.	108⅛	100	do.	34½
215,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '67	108⅝	200	Quicksilver	24⅜
205,000	do.	108⅝	200	Pac. Mail	122⅜
10,000	U. S. 5-20 R., '62	113½	200	Adams Ex.	52½
85,000	do.	108⅝	400	do.	53
15,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '68 s3	108⅛	100	do.	53⅛
17,000	do.	108⅝	10	Mer. Un. Ex.	13⅞
11,500	U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.	107⅞	200	Lake Shore	101
20,000	do.	107⅞	200	N. Y. Cen.	163⅞
10,000	Tenn. St. 6s, new	67⅞	100	do.	164
30,000	do.	67⅝	100	Erie	39⅛
20,000	Va. St. 6s, ex c.	58⅞	200	Reading	95⅝
1,000	do.	59	200	Mich. So. & N. I.	91
1,000	do.	59	200	Ill. Central ex d	139
1,500	Va. St. 6s, new	60	200	Clev. & Pitts.	88⅝
10,000	do.	60	50	Ohio & N. W.	82
23,000	N. Car. 6s	63½	200	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	88⅞
10,000	do. b30	63⅞	300	do.	88⅞
10,000	N. Car. St. 6s, new	63⅝	300	T., W. & W.	62⅞
500	do.	63⅝	100	P., Ft. W. & C.	122⅛
800	do.	63⅝	200	do.	122½
10,000	Mo. 6s, H. & St. L.	88	100	do.	122⅜
8,000	Missouri St. 6s	87¾	100	do. b15	122⅜
10,000	La. 8s, Levee B.	83¼	100	Wells-Fargo Ex.	25

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

$30,000	Tenn. 6s, new	68	200	Fort Wayne s60	118⅝
600	Quick. Min. Co.	24¾	100	do. s60	118
100	do.	24⅛	100	do.	121
500	Canton Co.	54¾	800	do.	121
200	do.	54¾	600	Ohio & Miss.	33⅝
100	do.	54⅞	100	do. b10	33⅝
50	Pacific Mail	122	100	do.	33½
100	do.	122⅜	200	Clev. & Pitts.	88
100	do.	122	100	do.	88
100	West. U. T.	34⅛	100	do.	88½
100	N. Y. Cen.	163	200	Mich. So. & N. I.	90⅞
500	do.	161¾	600	do.	91
300	do.	161½	100	do.	91
200	do. c	161⅞	100	do.	91
100	do.	162	100	Clev. & Tol.	103⅞
100	do.	162⅝	100	do.	103⅞
100	do.	163	100	do.	103¾
500	do. b5	163	200	Rock Island	128
300	Erie	38⅝	100	do.	128
100	do. b3	38⅝	800	do.	128⅛
100	Reading	95⅝	100	do.	128
100	do.	95½	100	do.	128
100	Tol., W. & W.	62⅛	200	do.	128⅜
100	do.	62⅛	100	Northwestern s3	81⅝
800	do.	62⅛	1100	do.	82
200	do. b3	61⅝	200	N. W. Pfd.	88
300	do.	61⅝	100	do.	88
200	do. b3	61⅝	300	do. s3	88⅝
400	Mil. & St. P., Pf.	86	200	do.	88
200	do.	86½	200	do.	88

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

$10,000	Tenn. St. 6s, ex coup.	68⅝	100	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	86⅞
25,000	Tenn. 6s, new	67⅝	300	do.	86
100	Adams Ex.	52	100	do.	86
200	Canton Co.	54⅝	100	Fort Wayne c	121⅜
100	Mariposa Pref.	23	100	do.	121½
100	P. M. St. Co.	122⅜	200	Ohio & Miss.	33½
100	West. U. T. c	34⅝	300	Mich. So. & N. I.	91⅛
100	do.	34¾	200	do. s3	91⅞
1500	N. Y. Cen.	163	200	Pittsburg	87⅞
200	do.	163	200	do.	87⅝
200	do.	163⅝	100	do.	88
100	do. b3	163	100	do. c	88
100	Erie	39⅛	200	do.	88⅛
100	Hudson River R.	130	200	do. b3	88⅝
200	Reading b3	95⅝	800	Rock Island	128⅞
200	do.	95⅞	200	do.	128⅝
200	T., W. & W.	62⅛	200	do. b3	128⅝
100	do. b10	62⅜	200	do. c	128⅝
200	do.	62⅛	100	Northwestern	82⅛
200	do.	62⅛	600	Northwestern Pf.	88⅛
300	do. b10	62⅜	100	do.	87⅞
200	Mil. & St. P.	74⅞	200	do.	87⅞

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

$10,000	Tenn. St. 6s, new	67⅞	100	T., W. & W.	62⅜
10,000	do.	67¾	200	Fort Wayne	123⅛
40,000	do.	67	300	Ohio & Miss.	33⅜
10,000	La. 8s, Levee	84	300	do.	33¾
100	Mer. U. Ex.	13⅞	800	Mich. So. & N. L.	91⅞
100	Q. M. Co.	24¾	100	do. b10	92
500	West. U. T.	34⅝	300	do. b3	91¾
100	do.	34⅝	1000	Pittsburg	89
200	do. b3	34¾	200	Cleve. & Tol.	103⅞
200	N. Y. Cen.	164⅜	200	Rock Island	129⅛
800	do.	164⅝	100	Northwestern	82⅞
100	Erie	39⅛	600	Nor. West. Pf.	88⅝
500	Reading	95⅞	1,500	do. b3	88⅝

MONDAY, Jan. 18—P. M.

The sales of Gold to-day were ¼ ₱ cent. lower than the closing price of Saturday. The transactions were generally at 135⅞ ₱ cent. The market was not strong, and although the buyers on speculation continue to pay full rates of interest to carry over their balances, there is less confidence felt in higher prices. The prospect of an export demand of Gold Coin is made more distant by the free offering of Exchange on London at 109¼@109⅜ for sixty days, and 110¼@110½ for short-sight bills of the very best names in the market. There was considerable anxiety manifested to-day to draw short-sight at 110¼@110½ ₱ cent., and at corresponding rates on the Continent.

The Gold received at the Treasury Office to-day amounts to $501,000. The amount paid out for Gold Interest on the Public Debt $369,000.

The prevailing rate for Money to the Brokers to-day was 7 ₱ cent., at which there was a fair demand on Miscellaneous Collateral. The exceptions, on call loan, were on the Public Funds at 6 ₱ cent., but the rule of the market is seldom departed from. The sales on Merchant paper, outside of Bank, range at 7½@9 ₱ cent. for select names, and none others have much currency.

The public funds of the United States were in active demand. The sales of 5-20s of 1867 at 109 per cent. were $600,000, and the market left off 108⅞ per cent. The May and November 1864s advanced to 109⅜ per cent., and the 1862s to 113¼ per cent. The 5 per cent. 10-40s sold up to 107⅞ per cent.

The Southern State Bonds showed some hesitation in the early part of the day, but at the close, with the exception of Tennessees, the course of the market was again upward.

The Railways opened generally weak and there was quite a bearish spirit manifested up to about 1 o'clock, when the market began to turn, and later in the day, the Stock of New-York Central, which leads the market selling up to 164@164½ ₱ cent., after being down to 162@161½ ₱ cent. in the forenoon. The Northwest Stocks were pressed at the early Boards and some of the other Western lines comparatively weak. After the late Boards broke up the following quotations were made as compared with Saturday night. The New-York and Western Roads left off comparatively strong.

	Saturday.	Monday.
United States 10-40s	107⅞	107⅞
United States 5-20s of 1862	112⅞	113¼
United States 5-20s of 1867	108⅝	108⅞
American Gold Coin	136½	135⅞
Bills on London, 60 days	109¼	109⅜
New Bonds of Tennessee	69⅛	67⅞
Virginia Bonds, old	59⅛	59
Missouri Bonds	87¼	87½
North Carolina Bonds, old	66¼	66¼
New-York Central	163¼	165⅞
Erie Railway	38⅞	39¼
Reading Railway	95⅞	95⅞
Chicago and Rock Island	128⅞	129⅛
Northwest Common	82⅜	82⅜
Northwest Preferred	88¼	88¼
Michigan Southern	91	91⅞
Pittsburg and Ft. Wayne	122⅛	123⅞
Cleveland and Pittsburg	88⅛	89
Pacific Mail Company	122⅛	122⅜
St. Paul Preferred	94¼	94¼
St. Paul Common	75	74⅞
Toledo and Wabash	62⅜	62⅜
Cleveland and Toledo	104	93⅞

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States, at the close of business:

6 ₱ cent. reg., 1881	111⅝	5-20 reg., 1867	108⅝
6 ₱ cent. coup., 1881	112⅝	5-20 coup., 1867	108⅝
5-20 reg., 1862	108⅝	5-20 reg., 1868	108⅝
5-20 coup., 1862	113⅛	5-20 coup., 1868	108⅜
5-20 reg., 1864	108⅜	5 ₱ cent. reg., 1871	122
5-20 coup., 1864	109⅝	5 ₱ cent. coup., 1871	124
5-20 reg., 1865	108	10-40 reg.	104⅞
5-20 coup., 1865	110⅜	10-40 coup.	107⅝
5-20 reg., '65, n. is.	108	6s currency	101⅛
5-20 coup. '65 n. is.	108⅛		

And the following for the State Bonds:

N. Y. Reg. B'y Loan	109	Virginia 6s, n. bds.	60
N. Y. Coup. B'y Loan	108⅝	Georgia 6s.	82⅝
N. Y. 7 ₱ c. Canal, 1870	101	Georgia 7s, new bonds	92⅝
N. Y. 6 ₱ c. Canal, 1872	102	North Carolina 6s.	63⅝
N. Y. 6 ₱ c. Canal, 1873	102	N. C. 6s new bonds	64
N. Y. 6 ₱ c. Canal, 1874	102	Missouri 6s.	87⅜
N. Y. 6 ₱ c. Canal, 1875	102⅛	Missouri H. & St. Jo. iss.	87⅝
N. Y. 6 ₱ c. Canal, 1877	102⅛	Louisiana 6s.	74
N. Y. 6 ₱ c. Canal, 1878	102⅛	Louisiana levee bds.	69⅝
N. Y. 5 ₱ c. Canal, 1874	100	California 7s.	118
N. Y. 5 ₱ c. Canal, 1875	99⅜	California 7s, large b'ds	125
Indiana 5 ₱ ct.	98	Connecticut 6s.	98⅜
Michigan 7 ₱ c., 1878	98	Rhode Island 6s.	98⅜
Michigan 7 ₱ c. war l'n.	98	Alabama 8s.	94⅝
Tennessee 6s, ex c.	68⅜	Alabama 5s.	91
Tennessee 6s, new bds.	67⅝		

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	134	Bank of the Republic	121
Manhattan	140	Bank of N. America	108
Merchants'	128	Metropolitan	138
Mechanics'	127	People's	135
Union	125	Market	117
America	145	Shoe and Leather	127
Phenix	103	Continental	98
Mechanics' & Trad's	125	St. Nicholas	110
National	113	Imp't'rs. & Traders'	127
Merchants' Exch'ge	118	Park	150
Seventh Ward	105	Central National	105⅝
State of New-York	111	Fourth National	102
Commerce	120⅝	Tenth National	95
American Exchange	115	Oriental	150

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	90	Tol. & W. 1st M. ext.	93
N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887	94	Tol. & W. 2d M.	82
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est.	87	Tol. & W. Equip. bds.	76
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Subscr'n	87	Gt. Western 2d M. '93	78
Erie 1st M. ext.	102	Ills. & So. Iowa 1st M.	80
Erie 7s, 2d ind., 1879	97⅛	Gal. & Chi. extended	96
Erie 7s, 3d ind., 1883	91	Gal. & Chic. 2d M.	95
Erie 7s, 4th ind., 1880	88	Chi. R. I. & P.	96⅝
Erie 7s, 5th ind., 1888	88	N. Jersey Cen. 1st M.	108
Hud. R. 7s, 1st M., '69-70	101	Morris & Essex 1st M.	96
Hud. 7s, 2d M. S. F. '85	104	Morris & Essex 2d M.	94⅝
Harlem 1st M.	100	Pitts. Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M.	100
Mich. Cen. N. 1st M. 8s '82	115⅛	Pitts. Ft. W. & Ch. 2d M.	97
Chi. B. & Q. 8 ₱ c. 1st M.	100	Cleve. & P. 2d M.	90
Mich. S. 7 ₱ c. 2d M.	90⅜	Cleve. & P. 3d M.	85
Pac. R. 7s, guar. by Mo.	91	Cleve. & P. 4th M.	76
Ill. Cent. 7 ₱ c. 1870	114⅛	Chi. & Alton 1st M.	99
Alton & T. H. 1st M.	95	Chi. & Alton inc.	92
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf.	85	Ohio & Miss. 1st M.	96
Alton & T. H. 2d M. inc.	76	Ohio & Miss. Con.	81¼
Con. 7 ₱ cent. bds.	95	Peninsula R. R. bonds	95
Con. 7 ₱ cent. Ex. bds.	90	Mil. & St. Pau. 1st M. 8s	103⅝
Con. 7 ₱ cent. 1st M.	90	Mil. & St. P. 1st M. 7-10	93
Han. & St. J. 1st M.	90	Mil. & St. P. 2d M.	79
Han. & St. Jo. L. Gr. con.	107	Chic. & G. East'n 1st M.	79

The day's business at the office of the United States Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Total receipts, $1,914,391; total payments, $2,155,885; balance, $82,873,628. The receipts include for Customs, $501,000; for Gold Notes, $405,000.

The Commercial Mutual Marine Insurance Company report their

Earned premiums, 1868	$392,617
Losses, expenses and return premiums	231,486
Net underwriting of year	$161,131

The Company advertise to pay off the Scrip of 1861 and 1862, and also announce a Scrip Dividend of 40 ₱ cent. on the earned premiums of 1868. The present assets of the Company are of the value of $1,173,158, of which $913,599 is in Stocks and Cash loans upon Stocks.

The New-York *Shipping and Commercial List*, in its annual review of the coffee trade of the United States, says:

"The figures presented in the tables show the extent of the commerce of the country in this article for the past year, and for a series of years preceding. It will be seen by a reference to them, that the import of coffee into the United States, not including our Pacific possessions, in 1868, was 238,012,079 lbs., against an import of 226,322,811 lbs. in 1867; and that the deliveries for consumption in 1868 were 223,200,937 lbs., against a consumption in 1867 of 203,506,671 lbs., being an increase in the consumption of 1868, as compared with that of 1867, of 19,694,266 lbs., or 9 68-100 ₱ cent."

"The receipts from nearly all the producing countries in 1868 were in excess of those for the previous year, the most noteworthy being an increase at this port of nearly double the quantity from Maracaibo, and a considerable increase in the direct imports of Java; the large supply of this latter description had the effect to cheapen the article, the price for a considerable proportion of the year being lower than for several years preceding, and the consumption was accordingly stimulated—the quantity taken last year, not including that received from European ports, having been about 10,200,000 lbs.; and this remark is applicable not only to Java, but to all descriptions. Prices have ruled low, the importation has not been attended with profit, and the business of the year, so far as regards remunerative returns to importers and consignors, has been most unsatisfactory.

"The consumption of the country is rapidly approaching the magnitude attained when the berry was admitted duty free. The receipts of the past year have only been exceeded twice, viz., in 1859 and in 1855, while the consumption of 1868 is only paralleled by that of 1858, when it reached 251,255,099 lbs.

"The port of New-York not only fully maintains its leading position in the import and delivery of this tropical product, but steadily advances. In 1867, of the whole import into the country, nearly 65½ ₱ cent. was received here, while last year the proportion laid down here was 68 2-5 ₱ cent.

"If we now turn to the consumption, we find the total increase in 1868 over the consumption of 1867 was 19,694,266 lbs.; of this increase, New-York must be credited with 15,885,320 lbs., Philadelphia increases 2,971,450 lbs., and New-Orleans 2,172,400 lbs., while Boston falls off 305,524 lbs. Baltimore 706,300 lbs., and the other ports 323,080 lbs. Including the coastwise receipts, the consumption of this port for 1868 exceeded that of 1867 over 13½ ₱ cent."

Deliveries at New-York.

	Pounds.		Pounds.
1868	150,316,962	1859	83,700,472
1867	132,335,511	1858	98,156,662
1866	114,514,295	1857	60,892,824
1865	109,209,790	1856	82,674,590
1864	85,896,097	1855	74,919,075
1863	64,607,080	1854	66,847,535
1862	67,564,318	1853	56,681,215
1861	103,800,586	1852	73,546,315
1860	66,885,297	1851	67,818,670

Excluding the coastwise receipts, we have received at this port nearly 68 2-5 ₱ cent. of the whole import of the country.

	Bags, &c.	Total lbs.
Receipts in United States in 1868	1,717,994	238,012,079
Add stock Jan. 1, 1868	240,432	37,051,000
Total supply	1,958,426	275,063,079
Deduct exports in 1868	85,545	11,345,460
Balance	1,872,881	263,717,619
Deduct stock, Jan. 1, 1869	301,746	40,516,682
Taken for consumption in 1868	1,571,135	223,200,937
Taken for consumption in 1867	1,394,567	203,506,671
Increase in 1868	176,568	19,694,266
Total packages received at New-York, direct and coastwise, in 1868	1,197,064	164,434,774
Add stock Jan. 1, 1868	158,380	24,786,000
Total supply	1,355,444	189,220,774
Deduct exports and shipments to Canada in 1868	71,441	9,488,660
Balance	1,284,003	179,732,114
Deduct stock Jan. 1, 1869	202,104	29,415,152
Taken from this port for consumption in 1868	1,081,899	150,316,962
Taken from this port for consumption in 1867	922,987	132,335,511
Increase in 1868	158,912	17,981,451

Consumption of the Ports.

Taken from	1868. Pounds.	1867. Pounds.	1866. Pounds.
New-York	148,220,831	132,335,511	112,897,721
New-Orleans	17,248,880	15,076,480	9,981,740
Baltimore	39,890,910	46,597,200	25,335,450
Philadelphia	8,030,360	5,058,910	6,960,410
Boston	4,705,046	5,010,570	2,662,060
Other ports	5,104,920	5,428,000	2,081,500
Total	223,200,937	203,506,671	159,918,881
Total 1867	203,506,671		
Increase in 1868	19,694,266		

In the above statement of consumption, we have included only the direct receipts at the ports, the coastwise receipts being embraced in the calculation at the port of original entry.

The annexed statement shows the receipts and consumption of the country for the past eighteen years:

	Receipts. lbs.	Consumption. lbs.
1868	238,012,079	223,200,937
1867	226,322,811	203,506,671
1866	165,391,983	159,918,881
1865	133,574,397	128,146,356
1864	145,304,957	109,086,703
1863	75,279,417	79,719,641
1862	98,558,680	88,989,911
1861	182,244,627	187,045,786
1860	185,779,689	177,111,923
1859	248,527,306	222,610,300
1858	227,656,186	251,255,099
1857	217,871,839	172,565,934
1856	230,913,150	218,225,490
1855	238,214,533	218,378,287
1854	182,473,853	179,481,083
1853	198,112,300	175,687,790
1852	205,542,855	204,991,595
1851	216,043,870	184,225,700

STOCK AT ALL PORTS, JAN. 1, 1869.

At New-York, of Brazil	bags. 148,554
At New-York, of Ceylon	8,500
At New-York, of Maracaibo	7,063
At New-York, of Manila	5,955
At New-York, of Laguayra	3,329
At New-York, of Costa Rica	3,234
At New-York, of St. Domingo	2,221
At New-York, of Savanilla	1,560
At New-York, of Bombay	1,297
At New-York, of Bolivar City	335
At New-York, of Curacao	288
At New-York, of Jamaica	234
At New-York, of Java	2,931
At New-York, of Java	mats. 13,000
At New-York, of Singapore	3,190
At New-York, of Mocha	bales. 350
Total at New-York	pkgs. 202,104
At Boston—Java, Manila, Brazil, &c.	49,901
At Philadelphia—Brazil	1,200
At Baltimore—Brazil	39,212
At New-Orleans—Brazil	3,829
At other ports—Brazil, &c.	5,500
Total	pkgs. 301,746
Total weight	lbs. 40,516,682
Stock Jan. 1, 1868	37,051,000
Increase in stock	lbs. 3,465,682

The *Mark Lane Express*, of Jan. 4, says of the British Corn trade of the past year:

"The year 1868 has cut a memorable nick on the records of Time. In agriculture the events, too, have been marvelous to review. A long-protracted drought, with intense heat, characterized the Summer. The hay crop and all esculents were materially reduced. All Spring corn suffered in consequence as to the yield, more especially oats. The light lands, where wheat was grown, gave but a scanty produce, and fears were entertained that all soils would materially suffer. Those fears soon gave way upon an examination of the standing crops, and the result has been the largest and best growth of wheat known during the present century. And though it may be that England stands first, many countries in Europe have also enjoyed the blessing. There have indeed been exceptions. Spain is a serious one, and some localities in Russia complain; but, as a whole, the entire world has had a good gathering of the staple food of the human race. Nothing could be more opportune; for at the commencement of the year wheat at Danzig was quoted 80s. ₱ quarter, and stocks everywhere were getting so exhausted after the bad harvest of 1867 that it was doubtful whether foreign supplies would hold out, but the unusually early and bountiful harvest at once settled the question. We have, therefore, seen a heavy reduction in prices, when wheat was, and even now is, selling at less than barley, till a large consumption for cattle food and other purposes has brought some reaction, which we expect to be permanent, with a further rise in Spring. Barley has turned out less than expected, and is thought to be nearly exhausted. Oats appear still more deficient, notwithstanding the high prices paid; and were it not for foreign help in beans and peas, both would be much dearer. The complaint from many quarters now is, "we have nothing to send but wheat;" and with a rising market there is still likely to be less, as it is the farmer's banking stock and his only chance. Doubtless, supplies will find their way here on the breaking up of the frost, but the relative difference between foreign and English rates is not such as to promise large cargoes. As respects the averages, the highest price was 74s. 7d. in May, and the lowest 49s. 5d. in December, making the decline 25s. 2d. per quarter. The present crop looks well upon the ground, if somewhat in danger from over luxuriance and the multiplication of vermin; but we hope, on the subsidence of the floods, no harm will result, but that the opening Spring, with the full blessing of Heaven, will be as favorable as farmers could desire, and that the new year will at maturity bring plenty of good corn to the stack and the barn, as well as a substantial increase to the bank. The past week has continued to show great firmness for the time of year, with a rise of fully 1s. per quarter. France has exhibited something of an upward movement in prices, as well as Belgium, and in New-York the tendency is to improvement, only checked by rising freights. The arrivals off the coast since 24th December were 26 cargoes, of which 7 cargoes were wheat, 7 maize, 4 barley, 2 beans, 1 rye, 5 oats."

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

PACIFIC RAILROAD (of Missouri) 6 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS for sale by the undersigned. The net earnings of the Road for its fiscal year will be about $1,200,000, while the interest on the Mortgage Debt will be $420,000 in gold, thus affording a perfect security for investors. For further particulars, apply to

CLARK, DODGE & CO.,
No. 51 Wall-street.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

THE FIRST MORTGAGE FIFTY-YEAR CONVERTIBLE BONDS of the ROCKFORD, ROCK ISLAND and ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY pay the PRINCIPAL AND SEVEN PER CENT. INTEREST—1st FEBRUARY and 1st AUGUST—IN GOLD COIN, *Free of Government Tax.*

The Bonds are offered at 97½ and accrued interest in currency. Persons subscribing now will save the premium on the coupon payable Feb. 1, proximo, equal to a reduction of one per cent. in the price of the Bonds.

Pamphlets, with maps, giving full information, sent on application.

All Bonds subscribed for sent by Express free of charge.

The Bonds may be had of H. H. BOODY, Treasurer, No. 12 Wall-st., or of HENRY CLEWS & CO., Bankers, No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.

OFFICE OF THE ROCKFORD, ROCK ISLAND AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 12 WALL-ST.

The coupons from the bonds of this Company, maturing Feb. 1, proximo, will be paid on and after that date at this office in United States gold coin, *free of Government tax.*

H. H. BOODY, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1869.

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK CITY—JAN. 16.

Broadway, bet. 10th and 12th sts., lot No. 8, estate of Morse, 25x182	$81,000
Bowery, e. s., lot No. 186, Delancey estate	60,000
Downing-st., n. s., No. 31, 25x70	900
Forsyth-st., e. s., No. 52, 25x100.6	18,500
Greene-st., No. 67, 25x100	37,500
6th-st., n. s., 150 ft. e. of 2d-av., 25x96.2, (deed dated 1867)	4,370
26th-st., s. s., 80 ft. e. of 1st-av., 20x49.5	2,000
31st-st., n. s., 160 ft. e. of 2d-av., 20x98.9	12,000
34th-st., n. s., 80 ft. w. of 2d-av., 24x98.9	20,000
55th-st., n. s., 525 ft. w. of 5th-av., 37.6x100.5	15,000
56th-st., s. s., 325 ft. e. of 10th-av., 50x100.5	6,000
57th-st., n. s., 475 ft. w. of 10th-av., 100x100.5 } 58th-st., s. s., 175 ft. e. of 11th-av., 100.5x200 }	40,000
58th-st., n. s., 175 ft. e. of 7th-av., 50x100.5	nom.
58th-st., n. s., 200 ft. e. of 7th-av., 25x100.5	8,500
60th-st., s. s., 155.8 ft. w. of 3d-av., 20x100.5	nom.
60th-st., s. s., 95 ft. w. of 2d-av., 20.8x100.5	nom.
60th-st., s. s., 135.8 ft. w. of 3d-av., 20x100.5	nom.
60th-st., s. s., 195.8 ft. w. of 3d-av., 20.4x100.5	nom.
60th-st., s. s., 115.8 ft. w. of 3d-av., 20x100.5	nom.
60th-st., s. s., 175.8 ft. w. of 3d-av., 20x100.5	nom.
62d-st., n. s., 275 ft. w. of 2d-av., 7x70	16,500
79th-st., s. s., 269.3 ft. w. of 2d-av., 17.10x102.2	14,500
84th-st., n. s., 350 ft. e. of 9th-av., 50x204.4	16,000
86th-st., n. s., 175 ft. w. of Avenue A, 185.11x46.3x15.4x28.1x136.11x82	10,500
86th-st., n. s., 275 ft. e. of Avenue A, 96x138.10	28,000
108th-st., s. s., 232 ft. e. of 3d-av., 36x100.11	11,000
112th-st., n. s., 378.4 ft. e. of 3d-av., 16.8x100	5,700
112th-st., s. s., 150 ft. w. of 8th-av., 100.11x50x25.2x100x75.8x150	71,500
114th-st., s. e. corner Avenue A, lots Nos. 52 to 63 inclusive, Milledoler estate	4,656
114th-st., lands under water at foot of	2,000
115th-st., n. s., lots Nos. 251, 252 and 253, estate of Vredenberg, 75x100	4,250
115th-st., n. s., lots Nos. 251, 252 and 253, estate of Benson and Vredenberg	nom.
125th-st., s. s., 222.6 ft. w. of 5th-av., 37.6x201.8	14,000
Madison-av., w. s., 27 ft. n. of 41st-st., 22.4½x74	52,500
2d-av., e. s., 51.1 ft. n. of 80th-st., 25.6x100	4,550
2d-av., e. s., 51.1 ft. n. of 78th-st., 25.6x100	4,250
2d-av., w. s., 40.5 ft. s. of 51st-st., 20x80	15,625
3d-av., w. s., 50.5 ft. s. of 113th-st., 75.8x100	30,000
3d-av., e. s., 75 ft. n. of 120th-st., 25.2x150	20,000
4th-av., s. w. corner of 40th-st., 24.8x80	12,000
8th-av., w. s., 75.8 ft. n. of 118th-st., 25.2x100	4,300
9th-av., n. w. corner of 70th-st., 100x100.5	nom.
9th-av., s. w. corner of 98th-st., 100x201.10	21,500
9th-av., n. w. corner of 70th-st., 101x100.5	22,000
10th-av., n. e. corner of 115th-st., 105x100.11	3,250

Leases Recorded.

Broome-st., No. 444, 2 years and 7 months, basement, per year	$200
Delancey-st., s. s., 107.4 ft. e. of Attorney-st., 75x25x0x100x20.2, 5 years, per year	325
Union-square, No. 6, 5 years, per year	7,200
Water-st., No. 200, store, 3 years and 3 months, per year	4,000
33d-st., old No. 256 } 9th-av., No. 371 } 3 years, per year	900
122d-st., n. s., 150 ft. e. of 2d-av., 25x67x31x48, lease dated 1866, 10 years, per year	35

JAN. 18.

East-st., w. s., 25 ft. n. of Broome-st., 25x75	nom.
Forsyth-st., e. s., 125 ft. s. of Houston, 100.1x24.11	$8,500
Forsyth-st., e. s., 100 ft. s. of Houston, 26x66	7,000
Houston-st., s. s., 66.9 ft. w. of Eldridge, 66.9x199.8x200x136.11x66x34x67.5x97	100,000
Houston-st., s. s., 50 ft. w. of Eldridge, 50x199.8x100x24.11x100x75x150.2x100	95,000
6th-st., s. s., 126 ft. e. of Avenue C, 19.8x97	11,575
9th-st., n. s., 448.4 ft. w. of 5th-av., 17.3x92.3	nom.
28th-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of Lexington-av., 25x98.9	12,500
29th-st., n. s., 179.6 ft. w. of 8th-av., 22x98.9	20,300
30th-st., s. s., 125 ft. e. of 8th-av., 25x98.9	nom.
32d-st., s. s., 162.6 ft. w. of 3d-av., 49.1x18.11x46.2	nom.
32d-st., s. s., 95 ft. e. of Lexington-av., irregular	10,500
32d-st., s. s., 242 ft. w. of 1st-av., 18x98.9	6,000
32d-st., s. s., 242 ft. w. of 1st-av., 18x98.9	8,750
33d-st., s. s., 375 ft. w. of 2d-av., 18.9x98.9	15,700
54th-st., s. s., 440 ft. w. of 9th-av., 20x98.9	8,500
72d-st., n. s., 250 ft. e. of 10th-av., 100x204.4	50,000
78th-st., s. s., 106.3 ft. w. of 9th-av., 100.6x71x99.2x68.9 } 80th-st., n. e. corner 11th-av., 52.2x100 }	18,500
79th-st., s. s., 125 ft. w. 3d-av., 75x192.2	20,000
87th-st., n. e. corner 9th-av., 100.8x125	16,825
98th-st., s. s., 325 ft. e. of 2d-av., 25x100.9	nom.
125th-st., n. s., 410 ft. w. of 5th-av., 100x200	30,000
Lexington-av, w. s., 42.1 ft. n. 53d-st., 21x68	25,000
2d-av., n. w. corner 106th-st., 100x100.9	13,000
6th-av., w. s., No. 363, 19x65	38,000
7th-av., e. s., 60.1 ft. s. 37th-st., 20x75	15,000
7th-av., e. s., 40.1 ft. s. 37th-st., 20x75	15,000

Leases Recorded.

8th-av., n. w. cor. 39th-st., (store,) 5 yrs and 5 mos, per year	$4,000
11th-st., No. 54 West, 5 years and 4 mos., per yr.	3,60

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Baltic-st., s. s., 175 ft. w. of Nevins-st., 25x100	$500
Chestnut-st., s. s., 475 ft. e. of Evergreen-av., 50x100	10,000
Dean-st., s. s., 125 ft. w. of Hoyt-st., 21.10x100	9,000
Degraw-st., s. s., 430 ft. w. of Franklin-av., 27x131	8,000
Douglass-st., s. s., 193.9 ft. e. of Hoyt-st., 18.9x70	5,150
Garden-st., w. s., 238 ft. n. of State-st., 21x75	nom.
Grand-st., n. s., 80 ft. e. of Lorrimer-st., 20x75	11,000
Hancock-st., s. s., 200 ft. e. of Reid-av., 50x100	1,000
Hoyt-st., e. s., 80 ft. s. of President-st., 40x90	3,000
McKibben-st., s. s., 325 ft. w. of Leonard-st., 45x100	1,450
Nassau-st., s. s., 75 ft. e. of 6th-st., 50x100	1,600
Oxford-st. and Lafayette-av., n. e. corner, 68x100	2,500
Oxford-st., w. s., 100 ft. n. of Lafayette-av., 23x100	6,500
Powers-st., s. s., 137.6 ft. e. of Ewen-st., 12.6x60	2,400
Spencer-st., w. s., 196 ft. n. of DeKalb-av., 22x100	1,225
Spencer-st., w. s., 240 ft. n. of DeKalb-av., 88x100	3,725
3d-st., n. s., 443 ft. w. of 7th-av., 22x90	8,200
South 5th-st., e. s., 60 ft. n. of 6th-st., 20x73.2, deed 1866	3,300
6th and North 2d sts., s. w. corner, 68.10x34x71.4	154
North 12th-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of 1st-st., 25x100	1,008
66th-st., e. s., 225 ft. s. of 6th-av., 100x100.2	1,130
Bedford-av. and Monroe-st., s. e. cor., 66x85	6,500
Carlton-av., e. s., 177 ft. n. of Park-av., 25x49	1,800
Clinton-av., w. s., 150 ft. n. of Forest-place, 25x100	1,400
DeKalb-av., n. s., 82.10 ft. w. of Clermont-av., 72.11x61.7x82.10x58.1	7,000
Gates and Stuyvesant avs., n. w. cor., 22x75	5,500
Hamilton-av., e. s., 98.10 ft. n. of Carroll-st., 76.4x18.10	5,900
Lafayette-av. and Navy-st., n. e. corner, 20.8x98.5	12,000
Lafayette-av., s. s., 412.6 ft. w. of Throop-av., 18.9x100	6,000
Lafayette-av., n. s., 100 ft. w. Tompkins-av., 25x100	5,550

Leases Recorded.

Court-st., No. 200, store, 5 years, per year	$1,200
Court-st., No. 278, house, 5 years, per year	1,500

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Eastchester.

7th-av., e. s., lot No. 549, Mt. Vernon, 100x105	$850

Greenburg.

Hart's Corner to Yonkers road, e. s., Jos. Leviness' property, 10 acres	$2,500

Morrisania.

Gouverneur-st., n. s., 260 ft. e. of Morris-av., 25x117	$600
Washington-av., e. s., part of lot No. 66, 50x136	2,400
143d-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of Willis-av., 100x150	3,000
143d-st., s. s., 108 ft. e. of Alexander-av., 25x100	1,500

West Farms.

Clinton-av. and Spring-st., s. e. corner, 100x100	$400
Jno. D. Poole's property, 4 52-100 acres	1,808

NEW-JERSEY.

Newark.

Bleecker and Hoyt sts., n. e. corner, 105x150	$1,100
Catharine-st., w. s., 128 ft. s. of Market-st., 22x77	3,200
Church, corner of Pearl-st., 82x110	10,000
Gold-st., e. s., 100 ft. n. of Orange-st., 25x105	220
Marcus-st., lots Nos. 223 to 227 inclusive, 10th Ward	500
Norfolk-st., w. s., 704 ft. s. of Bank-st., 45x100	1,100
Orleans-st., e. s., 280 ft. e. of Nesbit-st., 30x136	3,500
Plane and Bleecker sts., n. e. corner, 25x80	700
Stone-st., w. s., J. Riley's property, 50x130	1,025
Van Buren-st., w. s., 148 ft. s. of Clover-st., 100x101	1,400

Clinton.

Clinton-st., n. s., 225 ft. e. of Quinton-st., 5x150	$375

Montclair.

Cranestown road, E. C. Fuller's property, 9 30-100 acres	$3,500

South Orange.

South Orange to Newark-road, n. s., 3 plots of about ½ acre each	$10,000

HUDSON COUNTY.

Jersey City.

Wayne, corner of Grove-st., Hatchis' Hotel property, also strip, centre block No. 19	$13,000
1st-st., n. s., 50 ft. w. of Coles-st., 16.8x50	5,300

Hoboken.

Grand and 5th sts., s. w. corner, 50x100	2,379
Lots Nos. 5, 6, 7, block No. 19, Coster-estate	1,900

Hudson City.

Collerd-st., w. s., 300 ft. n. of Spruce-st., 50x100	$1,350
Collerd-st., indefinite plot, 75x100	1,200
Grand-av. and Spruce-st., n. e. corner, 100x100 } Collerd-st., w. s., 100 ft. n. of Spruce-st., 75x100 } Collerd-st. and Spruce-st., s. w. corner, 100x100 } Pine-st., s. s. 100 ft. w. of Grand-av., 50x100 }	7,750
Grand-av., Secaucus road and Patterson-av., 28-100 acre	$350
Lot No. 23, block B, and lots Nos. 5, 13, 14, 15, 16, 37 to 40, block G } Lot Nos. 1, 3, 4, block H, lots Nos. 25, 26, block J, lots Nos. 28 to 31, block K } Lot Nos. 24 to 27, block L, all inclusive, adj. Reservoir }	12,000
Lincoln-st., s. s., 175 ft. e. of Union-place, 25x100	650

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Jan. 18, 1869.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, bbls.		Barley, bushels	
Flour, bbls.	7,942	Malt, bushels	
Flour, bags		Peas, bushels	
Cornmeal, bbls.	238	Pork, bbls.	766
Cornmeal, bags	2,600	Cut Meats, pkgs.	736
Wheat, bushels		Lard, pkgs.	945
Corn, bushels	18,050	Beef, tcs. and bbls.	758
Rye, bushels		Whisky, bbls.	105
Oats, bushels	3,798	Petroleum, bbls.	1,218

ASHES—Have been quiet to-day at $7 75@$7 87 for Pots, and $8 87 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Has been held more firmly, particularly Rio, on a fair inquiry. We quote: Java, 21c.@24c.; Maracaibo, 15c.@18c.; Laguayra, 14½c.@17c.; Rio, 8c.@12½c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 17c.@19½c.; Jamaica, 14½c.@15c.; St. Domingo, 14c.@14½c., all in gold, ₱ lb.

COTTON—Has been dull, heavy and lower to-day. Sales, 2,515 bales, of which 885 bales were to spinners, 980 bales to speculators, 550 bales in transit, and 100 bales on private terms.

Closing Prices of Cotton.

	Uplands.	Mobile.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary, ₱ lb	26¾	27	27¼	27¼
Good Ordinary, ₱ lb.	27⅝	28	28⅛	28⅜
Low Middling, ₱ lb.	28⅞	29	29⅛	29⅜
Middling, ₱ lb.	29⅜	29½	29¾	30

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts last week	25,514
Receipts preceding week	21,712
Receipts since Jan. 1	45,677
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1868	345,064
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1869	677,691
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1868	632,320
Exports since Tuesday	3,177
Exports since Jan. 1	16,340
Exports since Sept. 1, 1868	206,259
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1869	329,551
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	375,852
Estimated stock on hand here	87,500

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts, from Sept. 1, 1868, to latest mail dates	1,234,000
Receipts, same time in 1867	1,097,500
Receipts at all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	2,240,282
Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865 to Sept. 1, 1867	4,522,963
Exports from all the ports from Sept. 1, 1868, to latest dates	613,000
Exports, same time last year	574,000
Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	1,657,015
Exports preceding Cotton year	1,558,787
Estimated stock at the shipping ports, latest mail dates	310,000
Estimated stock, same time last year	251,000
Estimated stock on hand at all ports, Aug. 31, 1868	38,130
Estimated stock same time in 1867	80,298
Crop of 1867-8	2,430,893
Crop of 1866-7	1,951,988

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been quiet, to-day, at essentially unaltered prices. Sales have been reported of 6,200 bbls., in lots, including very poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $5 75@$6 25; very inferior to fair ordinary Extra State at $6 65@$7 25; fair ordinary to very choice genuine Spring Wheat Extra State at $7 25@$7 75, and poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop Extra Ohio at $6 75@$7 25 ₱ bbl. We quote:

Superfine State and Western	$5 75@$6 25
Extra State	6 65@7 75
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	6 85@11 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	6 75@7 25
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	7 25@11 25
Extra Genesee	7 75@11 25
Common to Fancy Extra Missouri	8 85@13 50

Southern Flour has been quite dull and heavy; sales have been reported since our last of 275 bbls., at $6 45@$7 10 for very poor to fair ordinary, and $7 10@$14 for fair ordinary to very superior Extra, ₱ bbl. California Flour continues in light demand at $5@$8 75, as extremes, for very poor to choice old, and $9@$11 25 for new extras, ₱ 196 lbs.; sales of 185 sacks. Rye Flour is in request at $5 25@$7 75 for very inferior to choice, ₱ bbl.; sales 300 bbls. Corn Meal is plenty and depressed at $4 25@$5 25 for Western; $4 70@$4 85 for Jersey; and $5 25 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.; sales 830 bbls. Buckwheat Flour is in less request at $3 70@$4 35 ₱ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been quiet at about former prices. Sales, since our last, 33,500 bushels, including White Michigan (small lots) at $2 20@$2 25; No. 2 Spring, part, at $1 56@$1 58, in store, and No. 3 Spring at $1 50 ₱ bushel. Corn has been in fair request at generally steady rates. Sales have been reported since our last of 71,000 bushels, at 93c.@96c., chiefly at 94c.@95c., for New Mixed Western; $1 06@$1 10 for Old Mixed Western, in store and delivered, and 90c.@$1 for New White and Yellow, according to quality and condition, ₱ bushel. Rye continues inactive at $1 50@$1 52 for Western; sales 3,650 bushels. Barley has been very quiet at former rates; sales 4,100 bushels at $2 15 for Canada West, ₱ bushel. Barley Malt is dull at $2 10@$2 15 ₱ bushel. Oats have been slow of sale at unchanged quotations; sales have been reported since our last of 32,500 bushels Western at 76¼c., cash, in store, 77c., from depot, and 78c., afloat, ₱ bushel.

Stock of Grain in New-York and Brooklyn Warehouses, Jan. 13, 1869.

	Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat*	3,152,461	Malt	294,265
Corn	1,472,266	Barley	65,100
Oats	2,732,384	Peas	62,425
Rye	246,552		

*Including 51,530 bushels California.

HAY—North River Bale is in moderate demand and steady at 80c.@90c. for shipping, and $1@$1 25 for poor to choice, for local use, ₱ 100 lbs. Straw is salable at $1@$1 25 for short and long, ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue in very moderate request, including American at 6c.@15c. for new, and 5c.@8c. for old, ₱ lb. We quote in detail thus: New-York State, common to prime, 8c.@10c.; New-York State, choice to fancy, 12c.@15c.; Eastern, common to prime, 6c.@8c.; Eastern, choice to fancy, 10c.@12c.; Wisconsin, common to prime, 8c.@10c.; Wisconsin, choice to fancy, 12c.@15c.; Michigan, 8c.@12c.; Yearlings, all grades, 5c.@8c. ₱ lb.

MOLASSES—Has been salable and steady, including Porto Rico at 42c.@60c.; Cuba at 30c.@46c; New-Orleans at 70c.@80c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been moderately inquired for, including Spirits Turpentine at 52c.@53½c. ₱ gallon; Crude at $4 25@$4 50; Resin at $2 50@$8 50 ₱ 280 lbs.; Tar at $2 50@$3 50; Pitch at $3 ₱ bbl.

OILS—Continue in moderate request, including Crude Whale at 85c.@$1; Bleached Whale at $1 12@$1 15; Crude Sperm at $1 75; Unbleached Sperm at $1 95@$2; Lard Oil at $1 45@$1 65; Red Oil at 87c.@90c.; Linseed Oil at 96c.@$1; Olive, $2 ₱ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Has been in slack demand at 19¾c.@20¼c. for Crude in bulk; 23½c.@24½c. for Crude in bbls., and 32½c.@35½c. for Refined in bond, ₱ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in very limited request at about previous nominal quotations. Sales have been reported since our last of 570 bbls., in lots, at $29@$29 25, (some holders asking $29 50,) for New Mess; $28 25@$28 50 for Old Mess; $27 25@$28 75 for Prime Mess; $28 75@$29 for Thin Mess; $23 50@$25 50 for Prime and Extra Prime, ₱ bbl. Also, 250 bbls. New Mess, seller six months, at $28 75 ₱ bbl. Dressed Hogs continue in light demand at 12½c.@13½c. for Western, and 13c.@14½c. for City ₱ lb. Cut Meats are salable and firm. Sales equal to 175 packages, at 14c.@17c. for Dry Salted and Pickled Hams; 12c.@12½c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon continues in limited request and heavy. Sales equal to 190 boxes, including Cumberlands, part at 14½c., Long Clear at 16c., and Short Rib at 16c. ₱ lb. Lard is in more demand and firmer, especially for forward delivery. Sales have been reported since our last of 480 tierces and bbls. at 18c.@19½c. for Poor to Choice, chiefly at 18½c.@18¾c. for City, and 18¾c.@19c. for good to choice Western Steam, ₱ lb. Also, 3,750 tcs. prime Steam, February, March and April delivery, sellers' options, at 19c. ₱ lb. Beef continues in request at $13@$16 50 for Plain Mess, $13@$19 50 for Extra Mess, and $9@$12 50 for inferior grades of barreled Mess Beef; sales have been reported of 140 bbls. Tierce Beef is quiet, including New Prime Mess at $27@$31, and Indian Mess at $30@$36 ₱ tierce; sales 225 tierces. Beef Hams are dull, at $30@$35 ₱ bbl.; sales 130 bbls. Butter and Cheese are in demand and steady. We quote:

BUTTER.

Chemung Sussex and Orange County dairies, firkins, ₱ lb.	43 @45
Chenango, Delaware and Chautauqua County dairies, firkins, ₱ lb.	42 @44
Cortland, Broome and Steuben County dairies, firkins ₱ lb.	41 @43
Cattaraugus and Yates County dairies, firkins, ₱ lb.	40 @42
Ordinary to Fair State dairies, firkins, ₱ lb.	38 @40
State half firkin tubs, Extra, ₱ lb.	45 @47
State half firkin tubs, Fair to Good, ₱ lb.	41 @43
Welsh tubs, Lewis and Oswego County, ₱ lb.	41 @43
Welsh tubs, Fair to Good State, ₱ lb.	38 @40
Pennsylvania dairies, firkins, Good to Prime, ₱ lb.	38 @40
Pennsylvania dairies, firkins, Ordinary, ₱ lb.	35 @37
Western Reserve, firkins, Good to Prime, ₱ lb.	33 @36
Illinois and Wisconsin, firkins, Good to Prime, ₱ lb.	32 @35
Ordinary Western, firkins, Fair to Good, ₱ lb.	28 @30
Common Western, ₱ lb.	25 @27

CHEESE.

Factory dairies, fancy and Cheddar shapes, ₱ lb.	19¾@20
Factory dairies, fair quality, ₱ lb.	17 @18
Farm dairies, fancy and extra quality, ₱ lb.	18 @19
Farm dairies, fair to good	16 @17
Orange County, Skimmed Cheese	9 @13

SUGARS—Have been inactive at about previous figures. Sales have been reported since our last of 415 hhds. New-Orleans, Cuba, &c., at from 11c.@13¾c., and 125 boxes Havana, part at 11c.@12½c. ₱ lb. Refined Sugars continue in limited demand at 13¾c.@15½c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 54,000 lbs. Tallow at 11¾c.@12½c., chiefly at 12¼c.@12½c. for prime; also 31,000 lbs. Stearine at 16½c.@18c., and 25,000 lbs. Grease at 12c.@13½c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Has been in demand and buoyant at $1 05 ₱ gallon; sales 225 bbls.

FREIGHTS—Have been very dull to-day. For Liverpool, by sail, small lots of Bacon, &c., were taken at 25s. ₱ ton. For London, by sail, 150 tierces Beef at 6s. ₱ tierce and 100 tierces Lard at 30s. ₱ ton.

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In great variety and at prices from $10, $12 50, $15, $17 50, $20 to $80 and upward,
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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JAN. 19, 1869.

Amusements this Evening.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
23d-st., corner 8th-av.
LA PERICHOLE. Characters by Mlle. Irma, Mlle. Rose, Mlle. Thoier, M. Aujac, M. Leduc, M. Edgard, M. Guidon, M. Hamilton, and others.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER. Characters by Messrs. Lester Wallack, Gilbert, Holland, Ringgold, Leonard, Browne, Milton, Miss Rose Eytinge, Mrs. Vernon and others.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND THEATRE.
Broadway, corner of 30th-st.
Afternoon—DRAMA and FARCE. Evening—ERNANI and IXION. GRAND EXHIBITION OF CURIOSITIES. Open day and evening.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
JACK SHEPPARD, DUMB GIRL OF GENOA, &c. By a powerful cast.

FRENCH THEATRE.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
L'CEIL CREVE. Characters by Mme. Rose-Bell, Mlle. Desclauzas, Messrs. Carrier, Gabel, Beckers, Geno, Petit, and others.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
HUMPTY DUMPTY. Characters by Mr. Geo. L. Fox, Mr. F. Lacy, Mr. C. K. Fox, Mlle. Laurent, Mrs. C. Edmonds, Miss H. Harrison, Mr. F. Sinclair and others.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
AFTER DARK; OR, LONDON BY NIGHT. Characters by Miss Louisa Moore, Miss Edith Challis, Messrs. Rankin, Vane, Ryan, Coleman and others.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, near Broome-st.
THE EMERALD RING. Leading characters by Mr. and Mrs. B. Williams.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
FIELD OF THE CLOTH OF GOLD. Leading characters by the Misses Worrell.

THE TAMMANY.
14th-st., near 3d-av.
GRAND COMBINATION OF MUSIC, PLAYS, ACROBATIC FEATS, &c.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
EQUESTRIAN AND GYMNASTIC PERFORMANCES AND PANTOMIME.

BRYANTS' MINSTREL HALL.
14th-st., near 3d-av.
GENEVIEVE DE BRYANT, (Burlesque,) VOCALISTS, HUMORISTS, &c.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
No. 585 Broadway.
BONE SQUASH DIABOLO, NEGRO COMICALITIES, &c.

STEINWAY HALL.
Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st.
GRAND CONCERT. Artists: Signora Elena Lapari, Messrs. W. J. Hill, Ronconi, Sanderson, Burnap and others.

HISTORICAL SOCIETY ROOMS,
Corner 2d-av. and 11th-st.
LECTURE BY PROF. VON SCHLAGINTWEIT. Subject—"High Asia."

TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT ARMORY.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
GRAND RECEPTION BY THE STATE MILITARY ASSOCIATION.

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The Corps Legislatif was opened yesterday by the Emperor NAPOLEON, who made a speech from the throne. He said the Legislatif was called upon to conduct a Government strong enough to repress the excesses while accepting the benefits of liberty. He congratulated the country on being well prepared for either peace or war, but thought the present peaceful relations of the Government would be preserved. He stated that the Peace Conference, which had just concluded its sessions, had agreed upon a plan which would extinguish a conflict, which had become imminent. If this were accomplished, nothing would be left to trouble the harmony of nations. He congratulated the country, also, on the harmony which existed between the throne, the Legislature and the people.

The Sublime Porte has authorized the representative of Turkey to sign the protocol agreed upon by the Peace Conference, and it is though t Greece will also accept it.

Prince AMADEUS, Duke of Aosta, has, it is reported, renounced the succession to the Italian throne in favor of the Princess CLOTILDE.

The safe arrival of the Captain and crew of the British ship *Southern Empire* at London is announced. This vessel was reported to have foundered at sea recently while making the voyage between New-Orleans and Liverpool, and all hands were supposed to have been lost.

CONGRESS.

A number of petitions and memorials were presented to the Senate yesterday, and referred to committees. Among these was one signed by a great number of merchants and bankers of the principal cities, requesting that hereafter all sales of loans and bonds of the United States on Government account shall be made by inviting public competition, and that all sales of gold shall be made at auction. Referred to the Committee on Finance. Mr. SHERMAN reported from the Finance Committee a bill legalizing coin contracts. It appropriates one hundred and forty millions annually out of the Custom receipts, to be applied to the payment of the interest and reduction from the principal of the public debt, in lieu of the sinking fund heretofore authorized. A provision is made for a change of legal-tender notes for five per cent. ten-forty gold bonds; gold notes to be issued to the amount of coin in the Treasury for the purchase of six per cent. securities in the City of New-York; but the amount of such notes shall only equal the amount of legal notes surrendered for bonds. The last section authorizes banks to issue demand notes, payable in coin to the extent of sixty-five per cent. on bonds deposited by them, regardless of the present limitation of three hundred millions. Messrs. HARLAN, POMEROY, GRIMES, and others, made personal explanations in reference to some newspaper attacks recently made upon them. The bill to regulate the duty on copper was taken up, and a lengthy debate ensued. Without disposing of the bill, the Senate adjourned.

In the House, under the call of States, a large number of bills and joint resolutions were introduced, read twice, and referred to committees. A resolution was adopted directing the Committee on Public Expenditures to investigate the terms of the contract made with WELLS, FARGO & Co. for the transportation of the overland mails, and the manner of its fulfillment. Mr. HOLMAN offered a resolution reciting that in the present condition of national finances Congress ought not to vote any more subsidies in bonds or money to railroad corporations or local enterprises, but that the whole resources of the country should be so directed as to relieve the people from the burdens of taxation. A second resolution recites that the public lands should be held as sacred trusts to give homesteads to actual settlers. Mr. HOLMAN moved the previous question, which was seconded. The vote was taken on the first resolution, which was adopted—yeas, 90, nays 67. The second resolution was laid on the table—yeas 110, nays 54. The Naval Appropriation bill was then taken up. Several amendments were adopted, and the bill was passed. Mr. BUTLER offered a resolution directing the Comptroller of the Currency to report to the House what National Banks had been allowed to exchange gold-bearing interest bonds for the currency bonds issued to the Pacific Railroad; also, what banks had relinquished their charters as National Banks, and were doing business under State charters, still retaining their circulation as National Banks. The resolution provoked considerable debate, Mr. DELANO conceiving that it was a direct attack upon the Comptroller of the Currency. Mr. BUTLER defended his measure, and it was adopted. Mr. BOUTWELL reported from the Committee on Reconstruction the Senate joint resolution, providing that persons now holding office under the Provisional Governments of Virginia and Texas, who cannot take the test oath, shall be removed, and the vacancies filled by the District Commanders. An amendment recommended by the Committee provides that the resolution shall not affect those officers who have been relieved from their political disabilities, and that the act shall take effect thirty days after its passage. The amendment was agreed to and the resolution passed. The House went into Committee of the Whole on the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill, and was addressed by Mr. WOOD as to the powers of Congress to legislate on many of the measures now before it. When the Committee rose, Mr. FARNSWORTH made a personal explanation relative to statements published in Chicago papers regarding his opposition to the investigation of the overland mail contracts. The House then adjourned.

GENERAL.

The confessions of ARNOLD and ATZERODT, two of the parties to the conspiracy which resulted in the assassination of President LINCOLN, are now published for the first time. The confession of ARNOLD was made voluntarily, in Baltimore, on the 18th of April, 1865, in the office of Marshal MCPHAIL, and that of ATZERODT in his cell at Washington, on the night before his execution.

Gov. BROWNLOW, of Tennessee, has issued a proclamation calling on the people of the State to enroll themselves in the militia, for the purpose of protecting themselves from the Kuklux. He also announces that as soon as the militia is organized, under the new law just passed by the Legislature, he shall declare martial law in those counties of Western Tennessee wherein the marauders are operating, and take measures to put an end to their work at once.

Considerable trouble occurred at Hayes City, Kansas, last week, in consequence of some arrests made by Col. NELSON, commanding Fort Hayes. On Tuesday night he sent a guard into the town with instructions to arrest every person found up after 9 o'clock. The guard accordingly entered a ballroom and arrested fifty-one persons, whom they kept locked in the guard-house all night. An indignation meeting was subsequently held and Col. NELSON severely denounced. The matter was brought to the attention of the Legislature, and great excitement prevailed.

Senator MORRILL, of Maine, has published a card withdrawing from the Senatorial contest in that State. He says that while he does not think the recent action of the caucus conclusive, he would embarrass many of his friends by continuing the struggle.

A fire in Milton, Vt., on Saturday, destroyed the large wooden block owned by E. L. WHITNEY, containing the Central House and several stores, and also the dwelling-house and lumber-yard of LYMAN BURGESS. The total loss is estimated at about $20,000. On the night of Friday the Williston Academy, in Williston, Vt., was entirely destroyed by fire. Loss about $5,000.

Mr. JOHN WILBRECHT, a farmer residing five miles west of the village of Rome, Oneida County, and his son and two daughters, all adults, have died since Dec. 18 of trichiniasis. Five other members of his family and of the family of his son-in-law are ill of the same disease, some of them in a very critical condition. The disease was caused by pork raised by Mr. WILBRECHT, and fattened on corn and grain; but the family had eaten sausages made of the raw meat, smoked until quite black and dry.

Hon. THEODORE F. RANDOLPH, Democrat, will be inaugurated Governor of New-Jersey, at Trenton, to-day.

In the case of the proprietors of the Indianapolis *Journal*, charged with contempt of Court, in having published the evidence in the recent Clem murder trial there, in violation of an order of the Court prohibiting such publication, a decision has been given. The defendants' counsel had moved the Court to quash the proceedings, on the ground that it had no rightful authority to make such order. The Judge overruled the motion.

The Board of Health met yesterday afternoon. The typhus fever and small-pox were reported to be prevalent in certain filthy quarters on the eastern side of the City. It was ordered that the swill milk vended by Brooklyn dealers be investigated, in order to see if the ingredients are injurious to health, so that legal action may be taken if necessary.

The funeral of Inspector JAMES LEONARD took place yesterday, the services being performed at St. Ann's Church, in Eighteenth-street, by Rev. Dr. GALLAUDET, assisted by Rev. Drs. PRICE and BENJAMIN.

Three very pleasant balls occurred last evening, one of the Manhattan Club, at Irving Hall, another of Dodd's Express employes, at Lyric Hall, and the last at Germania Hall. This was a masked affair, and was given by the Colonia Singing Society. All were very well attended and lively.

A boy, 16 years of age, named STEPHEN E. DOWNES, committed suicide, yesterday morning, at the residence of his mother in Brooklyn, by shooting himself.

FREDERICK DOUGLASS delivered his lecture on "William the Silent," last evening, at the Cooper Institute. The weather was bad and the hall was not entirely filled.

Cotton was dull and lower yesterday. Very moderate dealings were reported in most kinds of Breadstuffs and Provisions, without any notable changes in values, save of Lard and Hogs, which were cheaper. Groceries in request. Freights quite dull.

There was less activity yesterday in the live-stock markets than usual. Sales of beef cattle were slow at 14c.@16½c. ℔ lb., net weight, with occasional extra-fed bullocks at 17c. Prices were acknowledged to be ½c. lower than one week ago. The sheep trade is also dull, with declining prices. Most of the sales were made at about 5c.@6c. ℔ lb., live weight, or at intermediate prices represented by fractions of cents, between 5c.@6c. A few selected sheep brought 6½c.@7½c. ℔ lb. The supply is sufficiently large to meet the requirements of the trade. Swine are not in as good request as they were last week. Scarcely any are sold alive. Most of the sales of dressed hogs were made at about 13½c.@14c. ℔ lb. A few lots were reported at 14½c.@14¾c. ℔ lb. Prime milch cows will sell at satisfactory prices, while inferior milking cows are not wanted at any price. Fair cows will sell readily at $70@$90 ℔ head.

The Indian War—End of the Campaign.

Indians sometimes have a disagreeable way of not staying whipped, whereby more than once the report of "All quite on the Platte" has been the cue for a bold raid or savage butchery. But this time there is ground for putting faith in Gen. SHERIDAN's claim that he has "broken the backbone of the Indian rebellion"—broken it, we may trust, not in the sense in which the Confederate backbone was broken at regular intervals during the war, but in the Petersburg and Five Forks sense.

Three tribes have been mainly engaged in the Indian hostilities, *i. e.*, the series beginning with the conflicts on Solomon and Saline Creeks last Summer. These three are the Cheyennes, Arapahoes and Comanches. The two former were thoroughly cowed by CUSTER's terrible blow on the Washita,—which blotted out Black Kettle's camp and annihilated his band; the third has now been terror-stricken by EVANS' "wiping-out" of the Comanche village. It was rather rude pastime for Christmas Day; but it has had quite as much effect on what SHERIDAN calls "the Indian rebellion," as did SHERMAN's "Christmas gift" of Savannah on its great prototype. At all events, one-and-twenty prominent hostile chiefs presented themselves, it appears, at Fort Cobb,—the trysting-place of peace—"at 12 o'clock on the night of the 31st," to make "unconditional surrender." It was a very good way of "seeing the old year out and the new year in;" and we may hope, as the result, a happier year to come on the Plains.

Regarding the campaign as closed, and so reviewing it, we must concede that the army has thus far justified its theory that the best way to make peace with the hostile Indians is to give them a sound thrashing to begin with, and so put them at disadvantage—making *them* sue for peace, instead of us. It is too early to determine whether the lull in hostilities will be lasting; but we have as certain results of the Winter's campaign, the destruction of the very band that began hostilities, all the hostile tribes "in mourning for their losses, their people starving, their dogs all eaten, and no buffalo;" some of the worst warriors on the Plains killed, and others captured; and, in general, the hostile Indians begging for peace. This having been accomplished by the army, it now remains for Congress to take its turn, as it effectually can, by transferring the Indian Bureau to the War Department, and perfecting a broad and intelligent Indian policy, based on the principle of reservations.

England's Place in Europe.

The recent troubles in the East have probably opened the eyes of many Englishmen to the altered position of their country in relation to the other European Powers. The nature of the quarrel between Greece and Turkey, and the weakness of the Power which in Europe at least is unjustly considered to be the aggressor, has assured the absolute neutrality of Great Britain. There was a time when she willingly incurred the risk of a great war in order to preserve the integrity of the Ottoman Empire, but the people now perceive that the object was not worth the expenditure of blood and treasure which it cost. England will not take up arms to save Turkey again. Certainly she was not expected to do so in the present instance, but what must have struck most people is the fact that her opinion seems to have been considered a matter of no moment, on one side or the other. Nor is this the first example that has occurred of an indifference to the Power which in the early part of this century seemed to be mistress of Europe. After Napoleon's fall England could scarcely be said to have a formidable rival. But from that period her decline has been manifest, until now her opinions have little or no influence upon events outside her own dominions. It may be worth while to inquire into the causes of this change.

In the first place, it is obvious that England has not attempted for many years past to hold her former place in Europe. She has deliberately withdrawn herself from the front rank, which must necessarily be occupied by nations not constitutionally averse from an appeal to arms. The Second Empire soon cast England into the shade as a military Power, and her naval supremacy has passed away in the progress of her old rivals. Any one may see how much greater is the influence of Prussia in these days than that of Great Britain. The prestige of recent victories has, of course, a good deal to do with this. Nations respect a Power which has proved itself capable of striking a hard and dangerous blow. France and Prussia together have wholly deprived England of a preponderating influence. But this is partly England's own act. The policy of non-intervention has been pursued by successive Governments quite long enough to show that it is confirmed by the people. They have seen what is the end of wars undertaken for the "regeneration" of other nations, or for the preservation of the balance of power, and they have decided that the experiment should not be tried again. In this respect England's example ought never to be forgotten by nations of more recent growth. She has many times gone to war for an idea, and how much the better is the world for her sacrifices? She crushed the first NAPOLEON, only to consolidate the power of an equally arbitrary, if less ambitious ruler, in his nephew. She settled some questions for a time, but they were very soon reopened. She has flung herself against Russian aggression, and yet the Russians are upon the confines of her Eastern Empire. We need not feel surprised that the English people should have resolved to renounce a policy so fraught with evil to themselves, and so entirely unproductive of good results to any one else.

It seems to be essential to the position of a first-rate Power in Europe that it should be understood to be always ready for war, hence the industrial energies of several nations are at this moment severely taxed for the maintenance of huge armaments. But it is now recognised that England does not stand prepared for war. She holds herself aloof from the jealousies of her neighbors. She devotes herself more and more to the repair of the waste of her former rulers. Her energies are blunted by the pressure of a heavy debt. People who look into the facts stand aghast when they see the levy which is made upon all classes for the sustenance of the Government. Besides the drain of imperial taxation, a further depletion is always going on in the form of local rates. When a man sees that he has mortgaged his estate to the last limit, and that his expenditure is nearly abreast of his income, he begins to retrench. England is very much in that position. She could not go on making wars. In these days she cannot hope to be ruler of the seas. Her present ambition appears, indeed, to be in a very different direction. She begins to think of the education of her children, and the proper treatment of her immense pauper population.

The growing strength of the people in the government of the country adds very materially to these potent forces. Without going so far as to say that foreign wars are impossible under a popular Government, we think it must be conceded that they are likely to be of infrequent occurrence when it is the tax-payer who decides whether peace shall be preserved or broken. The interests of the great body of the people are opposed to unnecessary wars, but an aristocratic clique do not always stop to consider these interests—in many instances they may altogether fail to understand them. At present England has an army which is essentially an aristocratic institution, although it is recruited from the ranks of the people. It is officered almost exclusively by the wealthy or upper classes. In the face of a democratic suffrage such an anomaly as this cannot be of long continuance, but in past times it had its influence in betraying England into wars. We see now a Government called into existence directly by the people, and pledged to a course of economy and social reform. It is impossible that one of the Ministers, whose presence in the Cabinet is an immense advantage to Mr. GLADSTONE, should ever assent to any war which is not strictly defensive in its character. Mr. BRIGHT could not be a member of a Government which flew to arms on the slightest provocation. It is important to observe that England must shape her diplomacy in conformity with her altered circumstances. Lord RUSSELL's favorite plan of intermeddling all over the world, must be heard of no more. The English people must learn that they can only enjoy the blessings of peace by ceasing to aggrieve foreign Powers.

It is scarcely necessary to say that we cast no doubt on England's capacity to defend herself against unjust attack. The less, in fact, she adventures upon Quixotic wars, the better prepared will she be to protect her own interest when due occasion arises. In this respect the example of America cannot fail to impress the English people. We do not make war wantonly, but we are not prepared to submit to indignities from Powers which have now nothing left to boast of over us but their greater age.

There are, however, many circumstances which render England more liable to be drawn into foreign wars than we can ever be. She has remote dependencies, all of them looking to her for military aid, and one of them requiring the presence of a standing army of at least eighty thousand men. India cannot be given up, and it is quite clear that the English rule will never be accepted by the natives in any other light than as an infliction imposed upon them by a stronger Power. In Canada, British troops are thought to be indispensable, and the proposed withdrawal of 12,000 men by the Government would tend to alienate the sympathies of the Canadians from the mother country more than any event which has happened of recent years. In New-Zealand the Maories are constantly giving fresh trouble, and but recently the news of a dreadful massacre committed by them has caused a painful sensation in England.

These are among the causes which oblige England to keep up large armaments. But, even at the worst, her policy of non-intervention must save her from many a strain upon her resources. The new Government are pledged to economy, as few Governments have been before, and it is not compatible with this course to assert a right to decide the quarrels of all Europe. England has lost her old place, but she may possibly be able to allay the discontent and disorder of her own people.

The Alabama Protocol—The Case Before the Senate.

The long diplomatic struggle over the *Alabama* claims is substantially ended. Lord CLARENDON and Minister JOHNSON have agreed upon and signed, in behalf of their respective Governments, a Convention for the settlement of all claims arising between the two Governments since the treaty of 1853; this convention is on its way across the ocean; and meanwhile a telegraphed copy has been forwarded by the President to the Senate for consideration. If approved by that body, the formal ratifications will be promptly exchanged, and the treaty of settlement will become binding and final.

It is not too much to say that, upon the whole, the terms of the protocol are eminently favorable to the United States. Not only are they based upon the original instructions delivered to Mr. REVERDY JOHNSON as representing the demands of his Government, but they contain all those amendments (or counter-propositions) made by Mr. SEWARD to the protocol drawn up and signed in November by Lord STANLEY and Minister JOHNSON. In other words, every material point made by the Department of State has been conceded substantially in the form in which it was submitted.

The Clarendon-Johnson Convention provides, in the first place, for a *mixed Commission* to settle all claims, in place of the foreign arbitration originally proposed by Lord STANLEY. A foreign arbiter could in any case have settled the general question of *liability* in the *Alabama* claims, leaving that of specific damages still to go before a Joint Commission. Mr. SEWARD's proposition that *both* questions should go before the same tribunal is now substantially acceded to.

In the next place, the Convention embraces in its scope all claims which have been presented to either Government for its interposition with the other since the treaty of 1853—a provision of mutual advantage, as settling or barring *all* outlying claims in the past, and giving a clean slate for the future. In like manner, the Convention of '53 between Lord RUSSELL and J. R. INGERSOLL, stretched back over all unsettled claims between that and the treaty of Ghent, signed in 1814—but no further. The year 1869 will thus be a starting-point for the next claims' treaty of the future. However, Mr. SEWARD has carried, it seems, after much difficulty, two important exclusory provisions, whereof the first excepts from the jurisdiction of the Commission all claims already finally decided by the Admiralty Courts, while the other excepts all claims, growing out of the war, of British subjects who cannot prove their neutrality to the satisfaction of the Commission. He has also successfully enforced his objection to the the classification of claims made in the November protocol, and has procured that the *Alabama* claims shall go under the same head with all others, and be put in the same class.

The next main point carried by our Government relates to the decisions of the Joint Commission. This body, as is now well known, is to consist of four persons, two appointed by each Government. The November protocol required an *unanimous* decision to substantiate the *Alabama* and *Shenandoah* claims, but only a majority decision for the others. This, of course, could not be agreed to. The State Department demanded that the same rule should apply to *all* claims; and it further submitted that a majority decision should be sufficient for each case. This, with reluctance, was conceded.

Next came the question of providing for the case of a tie vote. The Department of State made the condition, as against the November protocol, that the selection of the arbiter by the two Governments, in such a case, should be subject to the ratification of the Senate; and this is now agreed to. However, if this last is not done within six months after a case is so reported, each party in the Commission selects the name of an arbiter, and the decision is made by lot. We need hardly add that the great question involving this point is most likely to be, whether Her Majesty's Government is *liable at all* for the *Alabama's* escape and depredations. That settled, all the rest is plainer sailing.

As to the minor points of the protocol—the time of filing, deciding and paying claims, the expenses of the Commission, the agreement for fair and final decison, and what not—these details are common to all similar diplomatic documents, and call for no comment just now.

Taking all these concessions, together with the change of plan of sitting from London to Washington, our Government has reason to be well satisfied, upon the whole, with its persistent action in this hotly-contested diplomatic struggle. Without seeking to forecast the action of the Senate, it is yet clear that the protracted controversy is well-nigh over. That any other than a peaceful solution could come of it, has been, of course, at least since the Summer of 1865, preposterous. Nevertheless, such were the questions of national punctilio involved, that we may be very well content that the long-drawn affair is practically ended.

Mr. Wells and the Monopolists.

War against the Commissioner of Revenue is declared by journals and lobby agents in the interest of those who clamor for a prohibitory tariff. His report is the immediate cause of the hostility. It handles the question of revenue, and the question of production and consumption intelligently, and that is an offence not to be forgiven. It exposes the unprofitableness of monopoly, its injustice to the people, its depressing effect upon industrial skill and development; and for this service its author is to be punished. It shows that by the simplification of the tariff, and the adoption of a policy which has yielded remarkable results in England, the Treasury might be greatly benefited, while the great body of the community would obtain an increase of comfort and prosperity. It proves that the refusal to reëstablish reciprocity with the British Provinces has been followed by an enhanced cost of articles which enter into universal use; a very limited class reaping advantage.

If these were unsupported assertions on the part of the Commissioner, he might doubtless hope for pardon. But he is a man of facts and principles—not of theories and assertions. And it is because his report is an armory of facts, brought together after impartial and exhaustive study and observation, and presented in a manner clear and cogent, that the advocates of monopoly raise the cry for vengeance. This Mr. WELLS, they say, is too strong and effective as a worker to be tolerated. Had he made his office a sinecure, or had he thrown together a heap of fallacies in defence of monopoly by way of a report, his assailants would have loaded him with praise. He has chosen another course, and is now menaced with their displeasure. Nothing less than his head will appease their anger. And if direct decapitation be for any reason undesirable, the end—it is suggested—may be reached by abolishing the office. Any plan will do, provided Mr. WELLS be got off the track!

For the credit of Congress and the party which is responsible for its action, we trust that the proceeding talked of will be abandoned. Neither can afford to surrender itself bodily into the hands of the small but unitedly powerful class for whose benefit the present tariff was made in many respects excessive, and who are the chief abettors of the Moorhead scheme. For though the requirements of a sound fiscal system are, in the abstract, little understood, the effect of the existing revenue arrangements upon the welfare of the community begins to be appreciated. The facts chronicled by Mr. WELLS will remain, whether he continue Commissioner or not. He is not the inventor of the process he traces, by which the disparity between rich and poor yearly becomes greater. He simply records the tendency of things, and suggests the wisdom of arresting it before greater danger arise. His removal, therefore, will not help the monopolists. They may drive out Mr. WELLS, but they cannot expel from the public mind the conviction that in the construction of the tariff as it is, and in the changes contemplated during this session, general interests are sacrificed to special interests. The mass of consumers know to their cost that the high prices of essential commodities, produced by a prohibitory system, are indicative of a depressed condition of general trade; that while every individual's expenditure is increased, the ability to meet it is seriously lessened. They understand perfectly that the system from which they suffer entails loss upon the Treasury, and indeed has no other purpose or result than the aggrandizement of particular classes, to whose demands undue importance is attached by Congress.

The contest is not solely between the many and the few; it is also a contest between sections. The old antagonism between North and South perished, it is to be hoped, with the rebellion in which it culminated. But there are signs of another difference in which the East and the West will figure as contending sections. We think with the *Tribune* that every attempt to foment strife on this basis should be condemned. The most effective method of averting it is, however, that by which causes of difference shall be removed; and no better step can be taken in this direction than by discarding extravagant tariff-duties and refusing compliance with the wishes of those who, under the pretence of protecting industry, would build up monopolies. The interest of the West is identical with the interest of the East, so far as the people are concerned; but the former holds the latter responsible for legislation by which the cost of living is artificially enhanced. Nowhere, we believe, is any unwillingness expressed to the rational and moderate protection which is compatible with the greatest possible productiveness of revenue. The ultra free-traders do not, perhaps, outnumber the ultra protectionists, and it is desirable to discard both while the financial exigencies of the country remain as they are. The politic course is that which, in the adjustment of the tariff, shall satisfy the requirements of the Government, and at the same time afford the incidental advantage to manufacturing industry which seems essential in the midst of the disadvantages under which our people labor as a consequence of the war. Judicious adherence to this policy will contribute more than aught else to the extinction of jealous feeling between East and West, and will secure enlarged comfort to the people of both. As against these considerations, the claims of monopolists should possess little weight.

Mr. WELLS is the official exponent of this equitable middle course, and as such enjoys the confidence of the country. His labors have vindicated the creation of the office whose duties he has performed with signal faithfulness and ability; and Congress will best comply with the popular will by preparing for the adoption of the views he has presented. They are as just as they are expedient, and no combination can permanently prevent their application.

The Latest Phase of the Eastern Question.

A new and somewhat startling light on the real dangers of the situation in the East of Europe is thrown by the cable intelligence of yesterday. Trouble, it appears, has broken out between Turkey and Persia, the Ambassador of the former Power has been withdrawn from Teheran, and Persian troops have been massed on the Turkish frontier. This is the very first intimation that we have yet had of a matter that is not only important in itself, but which may, it is to be feared, be regarded as an evil omen for the peace of Europe. Although the language of the telegrams giving accounts of the proceedings of the Paris Conference is on the whole calculated to inspire confidence in the preservation of peace, the extraordinary hardihood of Greece in provoking the resentment of Turkey, and the reserve and reticence of Russia are still matters susceptible of very unfavorable interpretation. Greece, it is thought in many quarters, would never have gone as far as she has done unless sure, in the last resort, of Russian support. And now that Persia has so suddenly appeared on the scene in an aggressive attitude, the inference that the influence of Russia has been secretly used in order to stir up a general movement against Turkish rule becomes almost irresistible. Persia long ago succumbed to Russian force and Russian intrigue, and is now, for all practical purposes, a mere tool in the hands of the Czar. She has lost many of her fairest Provinces at the hands of the Muscovite aggressor, and her people have never yet shown anything like the pride of race which has inspired the Turks, under corresponding circumstances, to dispute every inch on the battle-field rather than yield to the invader. There is no doubt, in fact, that, either by threats or by bribes, the power of Persia, such as it is, is controlled in reality from St. Petersburg. At the present juncture, consequently, it is an ominous sign that difficulties should have occurred between Turkey and Persia, at the instance, apparently, of the latter.

It must be recollected, too, that while Persia, the mass of her people belonging to a different sect of Mohammedan religion from that which embraces the Turks, has no intimate ties to bind her to the support of the Ottoman Empire, she has also a special grudge against England, the main upholder of that Power, in consequence of the force exercised by the latter to obtain redress for alleged grievances some twelve years ago. Under these circumstances, it is impossible to regard the action of Persia as entirely unconnected with the influence of the great enemy of Turkey, or the resentment naturally felt by an Oriental Power toward a country from which it has received the humiliation experienced at the hands of England.

Persia can not have moved without the application of some external influence, and that influence can only have been that of Russia. We must wait for further details of the affair before pronouncing an opinion as to its actual importance, or its immediate causes, but we cannot help fearing that it bodes no good to the peace of Europe.

MINOR TOPICS.

The President yesterday sent to the Senate a reply to its request for information as to the authority by which he issued his recent proclamation of amnesty. He simply refers the Senate to the *Constitution*,—which will hardly be considered a satisfactory answer to the request. He also accompanies his letter with a list of historical precedents, three of which are precedents made by himself.

A petition signed by a large number of the leading business men of New-York, Philadelphia, Boston and Chicago, was presented yesterday to the Senate, praying for the passage of a law providing that hereafter all purchases or sales of Government bonds, on Government account, shall be by public competition, after thorough advertising, and that all sales of Government gold shall be at public auction, after due advertisement, by an authorized official of the Treasury. We should think such a law would be passed as the best means of preventing the scandals, most of them false, that are raised from time to time about the Treasury operations in this City.

A number of financial propositions were yesterday introduced to Congress,—the most important of them being that of Senator SHERMAN, which will be found reported at length in the Senate proceedings. Senator MORRILL also introduced a bill in reference to the sale of Government bonds and gold. Mr. POLAND, in the House, also introduced a bill relating to the issue of bonds, the retiring of notes, and the establishment of a free system of national banking.

In another column will be found a reply from Mr. FARGO, President of the American Merchants' Union Express Company, to the statement made in the McVicker complaint which was published in our columns of Saturday last. The complaint alleges that the concern is bankrupt, whereas Mr. FARGO, in the card referred to, asserts that it has more than *five millions* of dollars on hand and is without indebtedness.

A Washington correspondent of the Worcester *Spy* has the following paragraph:

> *Franking Extraordinary.*—The friends of the bill restricting the franking privilege state that last Summer thousands of copies of the New-York *Tribune*, containing a prospectus of that journal, were sent off from this city under the frank of a distinguished member of the House.

Without wishing to be in the least impertinent, we beg to quote a question which the *Tribune* asked the other day, in the case of Congressman CARY, who had franked "a newspaper" sent to Columbus, Ohio: "Does he frankly call this *stealing*, or has he a softer name for the same thing?"

The Board of Health urges the use of steam for drawing cars on our City Railroads, and says:

> "In this age of mechanical ingenuity it is not too much to hope that steam, in some modified form, or some motive power like caloric or electricity, but more manageable than steam, may be applied to the transportation of passengers in public vehicles."

That may be:—but it *is* "too much to hope" that our enlightened City authorities will consent to its use. There are methods already devised in which steam could be used on our railroad cars,—thus quadrupling the power of these roads to accommodate the public, without the slightest danger to anybody or anything. Three days' use of it would dissipate all apprehensions on the subject. One of our East-side roads attempted it the other day, and forthwith an enlightened City guardian brought forward a resolution to *stop it!* Every attempt at progress or improvement is thus squelched by the very authority that ought to encourage it. Possibly the millennium will come at some time or other; but, until it does, our City authorities will continue to be—what they are.

Mayor HALL seems to be working far more energetically than the Police authorities in bringing agencies to bear for securing the murderer of Mr. ROGERS. If he had had the disposition of a Police force in this case, we are inclined to think we should have had better results than we can now boast of.

If Mr. BURLINGAME's success in England at first seemed slow, his mission has borne fruit there very quickly. Not only has he come to an agreement with the British Government as to the basis for a new policy toward China, but Lord CLARENDON has instructed the British agents in China *to carry out that policy* and to caution all British subjects to pay due respect not only to the laws of China, but to the usages and feelings of the Chinese people. The basis agreed upon, as given in the London papers, is as follows:

> "First, that it is necessary to observe existing treaty stipulations; secondly, that all negotiations should be conducted with the Central Government at Pekin, and not with provincial authorities; and thirdly, that, when any differences arise, before war shall ensue, they shall be referred to the home Government for consideration."

There are now the best hopes that Mr. BURLINGAME will succeed in negotiating satisfactory treaties with all the Governments of Europe.

The *Evening Post* says that HORACE GREELEY was at Albany on Saturday, working all day for the election of a Senatorial candidate whom he had previously called a "liar." This is nothing remarkable; for if he were to refuse to support all the men whom he has called "liars," he would hardly be able to find anybody whom he could sustain for any office. But it must, after all, be a frightful business.

During nine months of the past year there were 11,571 deaths in tenement houses, out of a total of less than 20,000 in the City. The causes of this excessive mortality are to be found in the bad arrangements for living, for air, and other necessary conditions of health, which are provided in that class of houses. Suits have been commenced against 3,839 owners or agents of such houses for not complying with the law in regard to them. These suits ought to be pressed to trial. The law is not severe,—it only enjoins upon the owners such provisions as are absolutely necessary for the health and comfort of their tenants; and the only possible way in which tenants can secure these advantages is through the operation of the law, which ought, therefore, to be rigidly enforced. The profit on dwellings of this class is large enough to warrant the enforcement of very stringent regulations.

The Cincinnati *Commercial*, which of old made so many points about Senator WADE, has just made a new one. All last Spring, and up to the Chicago Convention, that gentleman was conceded to be "the old war-horse of Republicanism." One biographer even declared that, on a certain occasion, he "*snorted* out an opinion." But, be that as it may, it was admitted, we repeat, that Senator WADE was an "old war-horse;" and yet here comes in the *Commercial* with the declaration that "BEN WADE is the *old wheel-horse* of the organization." Here, then, is a doubt. Which is he—the old war-horse or the old wheel-horse? for (though *Pegasus* once went in harness) he can hardly be *both* at once. One point is clear, that he is *some* kind of a horse, even though he can't "talk horse;" and hence, as Gen. GRANT has a partiality for that animal, here is obviously a fine chance to get a war (or wheel) horse into his Cabinet.

It begins to seem like old times when we have HENRY A. WISE writing long letters, plentifully garnished with italics, capitals and exclamation points, on questions of constitutional law, State rights, and the greatness and glory of old Virginia and her sons. He has just published one such, which will be found in another column. We give it place, not because of any special importance it may have on current politics, but as a curiosity and an illustration of how little a man may be changed, in temper and in manner, by a four years' rebellion ending in total ruin. Mr. WISE is unalterably opposed to the compromise scheme for reconstructing the State, now urged at Washington by some of the most able and influential of her conservative citizens. He refuses to be restored to his political rights in any such way. The Governor is for "death" rather than "dishonor"—just as he was at the outbreak of the rebellion. He proposes to "fold his arms and wait" for what may happen. He wants to be hanged as a traitor, if the United States can get a little leisure for the operation, rather than be "saved from execution by the *jus belli*." And so he goes on declaring his preferences for one thing over another, for a solid column; but as nobody cares very much what he prefers, it was scarcely worth his while to promise to write another letter upon the subject, in which to explain himself more at length.

We read every day of men being robbed of large sums of money which they were carrying in their pockets, or about their persons in some way. We are inclined to think it serves them right. When it is so easy to obtain a check or draft or some other document by which money may be transferred from one city to another, without the slightest risk of loss, we cannot imagine why any one should insist on carrying bills in large quantities and with evident exposure to robbery or accident.

The excitement of a lawsuit must be agreeable to Mr. JAMES FISK, Jr. To be involved in legal meshes, either as plaintiff or defendant, seems to be his normal state. Erie and libel suits being in abeyance, he has turned his attention to nobler game. His very latest embroilment is with a Sunday School—a lately-established and prosperous mission school for poor children on the west side of the City. The managers of this Sunday School, it seems, had secured and duly recorded a lease of one of the halls in Mr. FISK's Opera House for the term of three years. On Sunday the children and teachers assembled as usual and found the doors closed against them. The outrage was unexpected and remains unexplained. We understand that the law is to be invoked by the Superintendent of the Sunday School, and Mr. FISK, the proprietor of the Opera House, will be cited to respond in damages.

Our Georgia correspondent, in the letter we published yesterday, gave what, in spite of all drawbacks, we must regard as on the whole an encouraging picture of the prospects in that State. The cotton crop is good;—the relations between whites and the negroes friendly,—the former paying promptly on all their contracts for work, and the latter being satisfied with the results of their labor. "In no part of the world," says our correspondent, "is the corresponding class of laborers as prosperous, in a material sense, as these negroes." This is rather strong language, but we hope that facts justify it. Politics seem to be, by general consent, discarded,—the general anxiety on all sides being to "go to work and make something."

TELEGRAMS.

FRANCE.

Opening of the Corps Legislatif—Speech of the Emperor.

PARIS, Monday, Jan. 18.

The Senate and Corps Legislatif assembled to-day. The session was opened by the Emperor in person with a speech from the throne. He said the task before the Legislature was a serious one, viz., to conduct a Government strong enough to repress the excesses while accepting all the benefits of liberty. The laws making concessions to the Press and granting the right of public meeting had had the effect of preserving public order, and the fact that the recent elections resulted in favor of the Government confirmed the justice and wisdom of these concessions. The laws providing for military reorganization had given strength and confidence to the nation, which was now ready to meet all events of the future. The armament of the forces was perfect, the arsenals were filled with supplies, the reserves were well drilled, and the reorganization of the National Guard approached completion; the fleets had been recreated, and the fortifications at all important points were in good condition. The Imperial wish was realized. France was so placed as to vindicate her *status* in the destinies of the world. Peace had been heretofore sought, not because of weakness, but to sustain the honor of the State. The revolution in Spain had not altered the good relations of France with that country. The Conference, which had just terminated its sessions, and which would extinguish a conflict which had become imminent, was the last grand act, the importance of which all should appreciate. The members of that body had all agreed on a principle calculated to restore friendship between the Turks and Greeks. If the firm hopes of success which they entertained should be realized, nothing would be left to trouble the general harmony of the nations. The Chambers would attend to the internal development of the country, mainly through its agricultural interests, and might possibly seek to bring about a reduction in the public charges. The Emperor referred to the approaching reëlection of the Corps Legislatif, congratulated the members on the harmony which existed between the Throne, the Legislature and the people, and declared he favored full and free discussion when it did not touch the Constitution; that instrument was above all debate; and he exalted the benefits which it had conferred upon the country. The Emperor concluded as follows: "All Governments are liable to error; fortune declines to smile on all enterprises; but the country knows no thought, no act of mine, which has not been given to the glory of France. It knows that I first sought to create a vigorous control of the Administration, and then to enlarge the powers of deliberative assemblies, to prove that the true support of the Government is in the independence and patriotism of the great bodies of the State. Soon the nation in the elections will mark the path which all must follow, and will repeat its rejection of revolution and its desire to found the destinies of France on the intimate union of power and liberty."

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

Turkey Accepts the Protocol Agreed Upon by the Conference.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Monday, Jan. 18.

The Sublime Porte has sent instructions to DJEMIL PASHA, its Ambassador at Paris, directing him to sign the protocol agreed to by the Conference.

It is believed that the Greek Government will not refuse the terms of settlement proposed by the Conference.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The New Treaty with China.

LONDON, Monday, Jan. 18.

The London *Times* alludes in terms of the highest praise to the treaty which has been concluded between Great Britain and China through Mr. BURLINGAME and the Chinese Ambassadors.

The Wreck of the Southern Empire—Safety of the Crew.

LONDON, Monday, Jan. 18.

The gratifying intelligence of the safe landing of the Captain and crew of the British ship *Southern Empire* is received to-day. The first report of disaster to this vessel, published on the 6th inst., stated that she foundered while on a voyage from New-Orleans to Liverpool, and that all hands were lost.

ITALY.

The Duke of Aosta Renounces the Succession to the Throne.

FLORENCE, Monday, Jan. 18.

It is reported to-day that Prince AMADEUS, Duke of Aosta, has renounced the Italian succession in favor of the Princess CLOTILDE.

INDIA.

Earthquake Shock at Calcutta.

LONDON, Monday, Jan. 18.

Dispatches from India report that sharp shocks of earthquake have been felt in Calcutta and Assam.

CUBA.

Removal of Public Officers—The Expedition of Count Valmasuda Against the Rebels.

HAVANA, Monday, Jan. 18.

A small army of Government officials of all classes has arrived here from Spain. Old and tried public servants, many of them native Cubans, have been discharged to make room for them. These removals have caused much public feeling. Gen. STURM arrived in the steamer from Mexico, and sails to-day for New-York. Count VALMASIDA has officially informed YEU DULCE that he took possession of Bayamo, the headquarters of the insurgents, on the 16th inst. The rebels, on retreating, set fire to and totally destroyed the town. VALMASEDA reports that previous to the occupation of Bayamo he defeated the rebels at Cunto del Embarcadero and Paso Rio Salvado. He adds that the rebel forces are scattered in small parties over the country, and are supplying themselves with provisions by pillage. Most of the bands are retreating to the mountains. The official report of the battle of Paso Rio Salado states the rebels lost 120 killed, with a proportionate number wounded. The loss of the Spanish troops is not given.

The *Diario* says the proclamations of Captain General DULCE have produced good results in the Central Department of the Island.

The same paper reports that several attempts have been made to assassinate Spanish soldiers in the streets of Havana.

MEXICO.

A Speech by Gen. Rosecrans—The Tehuantepec Railroad.

HAVANA, Monday, Jan. 18.

The steamer from Vera Cruz has arrived. She brings the following news:

The *Monitor*, of the City of Mexico, says that at a dinner given to the Diplomatic Corps on New-Year's Day, the most friendly assurances were interchanged between the Mexican Ministers and the representative of the United States. In a speech on the occasion, Gen. ROSECRANS declared that the words he used at his presentation to President JUAREZ expressed truth, and cautioned his hearers against crediting the articles of certain journals, which he denounced as inspired by malevolence. He affirmed that the present Administration of the United States shared, and the coming Aministration would continue to share, the sentiments which he had expressed toward the Mexican Republic.

The concessions granted in 1868 by the Mexican Government to EMIL LA SERE for building the Tehuantepec Road has been modified. According to the conditions as they now stand, Mr. LA SERE is to construct the road from Coatzacoalcos, on the Gulf coast, to Ventosa, a port on the Pacific. Until the road is completed, he is obliged to establish communication by wagons, and for that purpose he is allowed four years and a half to finish a wagon road.

The Mexican Congress has passed a law allowing the exportation of minerals free of duty.

TENNESSEE.

The Kuklux Outrages—Proclamation by Gov. Brownlow—The Militia to be Organized and Martial Law Proclaimed.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Monday, Jan. 18.

I give you below the substance of a very important proclamation which will be issued by Gov. BROWNLOW on Wednesday morning:

Whereas, There exists in Middle and West Tennessee lawless bands, who set at defiance civil law, and in certain localities render it impossible for civil officers to enforce the laws of the State; and,

Whereas, Those masked villains called Kuklux are taking prisoners from jails, and hanging them without trial, and are abducting passengers from railroad trains, and notifying conductors of Northern birth to leave the State, thus having driven four conductors from one road, (the Decatur and Alabama road;) and,

Whereas, Certain ambitious men have made incendiary speeches advising the overthrow of the State Government, thereby encouraging these bands; and,

Whereas, Certain rebel newspapers have encouraged these men by denying the existence of the Kukluk, by ridiculing their acts and failing to condemn them; and,

Whereas, The Legislature has amended the Militia law, and given me authority to meet such outrages. Now, therefore,

I, WILLIAM G. BROWNLOW, Governor of Tennessee, do call upon all good and loyal citizens to enter the ranks of the State Guards, be mustered into service, and aid in suppressing this lawlessness. Those enrolling in East Tennessee will be transported to Nashville, and armed and placed under command of Gen. JOS. A. COOPER. Another proclamation will be duly issued designating the counties in which I shall declare martial law, the effect of which will be to set aside civil law, and turn over offenders to the military, to be tried and punished summarily. These outrages have been long borne, but the Executive is not to be cajoled or terrified. All citizens are warned against harboring any Kuklux. The Governor will make the Guards numerous and effective enough to make Middle and West Tennessee as orderly and quiet as East Tennessee is to-day.

In testimony whereof, I have signed the foregoing and affixed the great seal of the State this 20th January, 1869.

(Signed,) WILLIAM G. BROWLOW.

Gen. COOPER is now near Columbia with a small force, awaiting additional troops. I do not think any collision between armed forces probable.

Affairs in Canada—Election of Mayors—An Earthquake Shock.

TORONTO, Canada, Monday, Jan. 18.

The following Mayors were elected to-day: G. M. Harman, of Toronto; M. O. Reil, of Hamilton; John Christie, of London; Wm. Robinson, of Kingston, and J. B. Friel, of Ottawa.

GODERICH, Canada, Monday, Jan. 18.

During a street fight on Saturday a young man named MILLS stabbed WM. WILLIAMS three times with a large jack-knife, inflicting injuries from which he died this morning. MILLS is only 17 years old. He has made his escape.

MONTREAL, Canada, Monday, Jan. 18.

Hons. JOHN ROSE and JOSEPH HOWE arrived here this morning. A man named QUINTAL was cut in twain by the wheels of a car on the Grand Trunk Railway, near Victoria Bridge to-day. The Customs revenue for the last week amounted to $32,890.

The shock of an earthquake was felt at St. John, N. B., on Saturday morning, lasting about one minute, during which time the vibrations were quite perceptible. A man named McDONALD has been arrested at Lachine, charged with committing a forgery in Connecticut last November.

Murder at Memphis—Militia Murders in Arkansas.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Monday, Jan. 18.

The body of WASH. HENDLY, who eloped with SUSAN JONES, as reported on Saturday, was found near Bartlett Station to-day, perforated with pistol balls.

A citizen from French Bayou, Ark., some ten miles above Marion, reports that a body of militia shot three men near his house yesterday. The officer in command told him that they had been tried by a Court-martial on a charge of being Kuklux, and ordered to be shot to death with musketry.

Trouble With the Military at Hayes City, Kansas.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, Jan. 18.

The Leavenworth *Conservative*, of Saturday, has a dispatch from Hayes City which states that on Tuesday night Col. NELSON, at Fort Hayes, sent a guard of soldiers under Lieut. KELLY to Hayes City to arrest all persons found up after 9 o'clock. The guard entered a ball-room and arrested fifty-one persons, and kept them in the guard-house all night. The dispatch states that Col. NELSON threatens to close all the saloons and tear down the livery stables. An indignation meeting was held on Friday, at which Col. NELSON's arbitrary acts were denounced, and a petition was sent to their Representatives at Topeka to bring the matter before the Legislature. Great excitement existed, and trouble was anticipated.

The Indiana Senatorship—Opposition to Gov. Cumback.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Monday, Jan. 18.

There is a very determined opposition to the election of Lieut.-Gov. CUMBACK, the nominee of the Republican caucus for United States Senator, by a part of the Republican members of the Legislature. The Senate to-day passed resolutions censuring Gov. CUMBACK for the Cumback-Baker correspondence previous to his nomination for the State ticket last year. Eleven Republicans voted in the affirmative; but only a portion of them, however, will bolt the nomination in the election to-morrow.

The Democrats to-night in caucus voted to give Senator HENDRICKS a complimentary vote.

The Connecticut Western Railroad Company.

HARTFORD, Monday, Jan. 18.

Hartford voted to-day, (2,051 yeas to 80 nays,) to subscribe $250,000 to the stock of the Connecticut Western Railroad Company, in addition to $500,000 already subscribed. This insures the construction of the road, which will be put under contract in the Spring, and is to connect this city with the Hudson River, and give us a new route to the West, much shorter than any existing routes. The road will be completed in July, 1870.

The Maine Senatorial Contest—Withdrawal of Mr. Morrill.

AUGUSTA, Me., Monday, Jan. 18.

Mr. MORRILL withdraws from the Senatorial contest on the following note, which is published this morning:

To my friends in the Legislature:

With you I have uniformly entertained the closest conviction that no authoritive or binding conclusion was reached in the recent Legislative Senatorial caucus, but it has now become apparent to me that to continue the canvass would necessarily embarrass those who have honored me with their support. Therefore, deeply grateful for your partiality, I am impelled to withdraw the further use of my name.

L. M. MORRILL.

Miscellaneous Telegrams.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Jan. 18.—SCHENCK's sash and blind factory at Fishkill Landing was destroyed by fire about 12 o'clock Saturday night. The loss is estimated at $16,000, and is insured for $8,000. It is stated that the building was set on fire in four different places.

FORTRESS MONROE, Jan. 18.—The bark *May Queen*, from Rio, while anchored at New-Point, was run into this morning by the schooner *Mary E. Coyne*, of Richmond, N. J., carrying away her main and mizzen rigging, foreyard and main top-gallant-mast, swept away her bulwarks from the port side, and did other damage. The schooner had her jib-boom and head rigging carried away.

UTICA, N. Y., Jan. 18.—A fire broke out in the village of Lowville, Lewis County, last Saturday night. The flames were first discovered in the drug and grocery store of G. D. BROWN in the Bostwick House block, on Main-street, and continued without abatement until 4 o'clock on Sunday morning, at which time the whole block was destroyed. The loss is about $40,000, and is nearly covered by insurance.

BOSTON, Jan. 18.—HENRY W. OSWALD, a book-keeper, has disappeared with a considerable sum of money, alleged to belong to the estate of his late employer, recently deceased. OSWALD was one of the bail for WORMALD, the pugilist. Judge VOSE, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, died yesterday.

EUROPEAN NEWS BY MAIL.

ARRIVAL OF THE NEW-YORK AND CITY OF ANTWERP.

The steamships *New-York*, from Bremen Jan. 2 and Southampton Jan. 5, and *City of Antwerp*, from Liverpool Jan. 6 and Queenstown Jan. 7, reached this port yesterday. These vessels bring four days' later news than was at hand by the *Cuba*.

Two of the Paris evening papers, the *Etendard* and *Public*, deny that the Emperor NAPOLEON has ordered the French Minister at Madrid to support the Prince of the Asturias as a candidate for the Spanish throne. The *Constitutionnel* goes further. It says that when a foreign diplomatist recently asked the Emperor whether the Prince of Carignan was the candidate proposed by him for the throne of Spain, His Majesty replied: "I know the Spanish character too well to ever commit the fault of recommending one candidate more than another. Whatever chances of success he might have, it would be sufficient that he was supported by France for Spain to reject him. For these reasons I have directed that positive orders should be given to my representative at Madrid to abstain from all advice, and even from all insinuation of a nature to engage in any way whatever the responsibility of France, and to merely confine himself to the assurance that no one wishes more sincerely than I do that Spain may pass successfully through her present crisis."

An Ex-Minister of the French Republic, and an active member of the Opposition, the Vicomte LANJUINAIS, attended, on Jan. 1, the funeral of a friend. The coffin was carried out of the apartment in which the family of the deceased had assembled, but M. DE LANJUINAIS, instead of following with them the remains of his friend, apparently fell asleep on the sofa. He was not asleep, but dead. His father was the celebrated "conventionel," who in 1815 presided over the House of Deputies.

The Pope has sent a reply to King VICTOR EMMANUEL's letter in favor of AJANI and LUZZI. He expresses first his profound regret that the King should make such an appeal, which the Pope declares to be an intervention in the judicial affairs of a neighboring State wholly without parallel. By showing himself so much concerned for AJANI and LUZZI, condemned as traitors, the "King of Sardinia" avows that the rebellion got up by those men commanded his sympathy. The Popes have always been prompt to exercise clemency, the most precious of their sovereign prerogatives, but they have acted from the dictates of their own hearts, not by the recommendation or under the influence of others, and his Holiness will never depart from the example of his predecessors. Nor can he refrain from expostulating with the King of Sardinia for lending himself to the designs of the revolution, and even prejudicing his own authority by interceding for two rebels, especially after obtaining so many concessions from the Holy See.

On Jan. 4, confirmatory intelligence was received in Liverpool, of a terrible collision between two Turkish vessels, and the loss of 220 lives. The news comes from Constantinople by way of Havre, and is dated from the latter port, Dec. 31. The following are the main facts, so far as can at present be learned, of this catastrophe: About midnight on the 17th December, about forty-one miles from Smyrna, at a place called Carabournon, two steamers belonging to the Azizie Company, viz., the *Gallioup* and the *Charksich*, came into collision. The force of the contact was dreadful, and the *Gallioup* foundered almost immediately, only 30 passengers out of 200 being saved. The *Charkeich* was so greatly damaged by the collision that she had to be run ashore at Chesme, two miles from Smyrna, to prevent her from sinking. The *Gallioup* had a very valuable cargo and a large quantity of specie on board when she foundered.

SPAIN.

Particulars of the Malaga Insurrection.

From the Madrid Gazette, Jan. 2.

On the morning of the 30th ult., so soon as the arrival of Gen. CABALLERO DE RODAS at the town of Antiqueira was known in Malaga, the National Guard began to assume a hostile attitude, erecting barricades and occupying important positions.

Gen. PAVIA, the Military Commander of the place, arrived at midnight on the 29th, and assumed command on the following morning. In view of the attitude of the militia he made his dispositions accordingly, causing the troops to occupy those strategical points which would be useful should the revolt have to be suppressed.

Brigadier PAVIA issued an address to the volunteers in arms, reminding them of the order to return to their homes and abandon the barricades, and thus avoid compelling him to place the town in a state of siege. Several of the honorable volunteers, following the counsel of the Brigadier, retired to their homes; and two battalions proceeded to place themselves at the disposition of the Alcalde; but those of the volunteers who had revolted, and were in the majority, concentrated themselves in the Trinity and Perchel quarters, which they fortified with barricades. The night of Dec. 30, passed off quietly. The authorities used all possible means of persuasion; but the rebels still kept up their hostile attitude, still no open acts of hostility had as yet been committed.

On the 31st, very early in the morning, the Commander-in-Chief of the army of Andalusia arrived with his troops at the Malaga railway station, and some hours afterward, upon learning that the insurgents were in possession of a large portion of the town, he issued the following proclamation:

INHABITANTS OF MALAGA! The attitude assumed by a certain portion of the citizen militia, without waiting for the communication of my instructions relative to its reorganization, which instructions are identical with those laid down on the 17th November, compels me to the sad necessity of issuing the following orders: 1. The town and province of Malaga are declared in a state of siege. 2. With the exception of the two battalions and a few of the companies who have respected the law, the volunteers in this town, who are in the possession of arms, are required to surrender their arms in the course of to-day. 3. The Military Governor of the place will announce the localities where the surrender of the arms is to be made. 4. I also grant the same delay of one day, during which the foreign Consuls and well-disposed persons can leave the town.

Inhabitants of Malaga! The means of attack, which, upon the least resistance being made, are at my disposal, will cause, to my great sorrow, the ruin and desolation of your town. The chastisement of the guilty persons who have disobeyed their proper leaders, and have even desired to kill them, will be the more exemplary and terrible in proportion to the resistance they offer to the injunctions of the Commander-in-Chief of the Army of Operation of Andalusia and Granada. CABALLERO DE RODAS.

The Brigadier PAVIA, with the troops of the garrison at Malaga, occupied immediately afterward the Custom-house Alcazaba, the forts of San José and Del Espigon, the bank, the municipality, San Agustin, the Episcopal Palace, the cathedral, and the quarters of Levante, Capuchinos, Merced and Trinity.

The proclamation of the Commander-in-Chief produced for a time a favorable impression among the more docile; but the insurgents, seeing their comrades abandon the barricades, by spreading alarming reports to the effect that a republic had been proclaimed in various parts of Andalusia, succeeded in reanimating and encouraging the vacillating ones, who returned to the barricades, and prepared for the contest.

Some of the insurgents had rushed to the Espigon battery to seize the guns. An officer in command of two companies of a regiment had been dispatched to that battery, with wise and persuasive instructions to counsel the insurgents to desist from their scheme. The soldiers were received with shots, which were returned. The engagement lasted about an hour and a half. Two war schooners anchored in the port took part in the fight.

At the same time in the afternoon of the 31st, the battalion of the Barbastro Chasseurs, who, during the day, had been able to patrol, freely moving through the town, were attacked at the Capuchinos. The Iberia regiment and two companies of volunteers, under the orders of a Major, kept up the fight against the troops. The barricades were taken at the point of the bayonet, and at 9 P. M. the insurgents were put to flight. In addition to the proclamation of the Commander-in-Chief, it was announced to the foreign Consuls that early in the following day the insurgents would be attacked in a more energetic and decisive manner should they not have laid down their arms.

Early on the morning of the 1st inst. Col. BURGOS, at the head of some troops, went out to post the proclamation of the Commander-in-Chief, when he was fired upon, and from that moment the struggle cotninued without ceasing.

At 9 o'clock a chief of the insurgents presented himself to the military Governor to announce the surrender of the arms. He demanded a fresh delay, and made certain propositions which were deemed inadmissable, and rejected by the Governor, who enjoined the insurgents to lay down their arms in a quarter of an hour.

At the end of that time the fire recommenced. The port and the vessels of the fleet directed their fire upon the Trinity quarter, where the rebellion had been concentrated. An hour later the troops of Gen. CABALLERO attacked that quarter, and after a severe contest, which lasted until night, the troops occupied the Trinity and Perchel quarters, and the Tetuan and San Domingo bridges, over the Guadalmedina, carrying also the Alameda and the districts down to the coast, the Place del Mariscbal, the Garden of Huerto and Los Claveles, and all the houses situated on both banks of the river.

Gen. PAVIA, who was waiting in his position the time when he should operate in support of the attack of the Commander-in-Chief, formed a column when he saw that the Tetuan Bridge was carried, and advanced to secure a position at the Sea-gate and the Rue Neuve. Having there met the troops of Gen. CABALLERO, who were marching to the same point, he relinquished that plan, and fell back upon the Rue Santa Maria, and, directing his course toward the Place de la Constitution, seized the adjacent houses. By this time night had set in, and, after a hot fire, he succeeded in making a number of prisoners.

More than 600 insurgents fell into the hands of the troops, who fought with the greatest bravery, and emulated each other in their cheerfulness and serenity. The barricades were captured at the point of the bayonet, and the point-blank volleys which were discharged from the ranks of the rioters could not for a moment arrest the course of the brave soldiers.

The Commander-in-Chief still retains the positions captured, and if, as is hardly possible, there should still be to-day some men so blind as to persevere in their rash resistance, they will be again attacked with the greatest energy. The insurgents had great defensive resources and munitions of war of all kinds, all of which were captured by the brave and faithful troops.

The foregoing is the latest information received at the Ministry of War up to last midnight. Yesterday the greatest tranquillity prevailed in all the other provinces of Spain.

THE FRENCH EMPIRE.

Napoleon's New-Year's Day Speech to the Corps Diplomatique.

The following is a report of the speech delivered by the Emperor to the Diplomatic Body on New-Year's Day:

"I am happy to say that a spirit of conciliation animates all the European Powers, and that the moment a difficulty arises they agree among themselves to smooth away and avert complications. I hope the year now commencing will contribute, like the one just expired, toward removing many apprehensions and strengthening the bonds which should unite civilized nations."

To the congratulations of his Deputies His Majesty replied:

"Every year the coöperation of the Legislative Body becomes more indispensible to the preservation in France of that real liberty which can only prosper through respect for the laws and a just balance of power. It is always, therefore, with lively satisfaction that I receive the expression of your devoted and patriotic sentiments."

To the members of the Court of Cassation the Emperor addressed the following:

"The sense of justice must penetrate now more than ever our national customs; it is the most sure guarantee of liberty."

His Majesty spoke as follows to the clergy:

"The congratulations of the clergy move me deeply; their prayers sustain and console us. From what is going on in the world we can see how indispensable it is to assert the great principles of Christianity, which teach us virtue, that we may know how to live, and immortality, that we may know how to die."

GEN. GARIBALDI.

His Election to the Italian Parliament—Address of Thanks.

From the Pall Mall Gazette, Jan. 6.

Gen. GARIBALDI, having been elected member of the Italian Parliament for Ozieri, in the island of Sardinia, has returned thanks in an address which will cause some consternation at Florence. The General finds himself, he says, placed by this election between the affectionate sympathies which he has for the people, and the repugnance he entertains to approach a Government which might be called "the negation of God," as an eminent Englishman called the Government of Naples in 1860. Old Republicans in principle and in practice, his friends and himself accepted the monarchy in good faith. But what, he asks, have we obtained from that Government—a Government which only knows how to commit exactions, to waste the substance of the people, and become the agent of a foreign Power? The General continues: "If truth is to be respected, must it not be said that the conduct of this Government in connection with the events of the last Roman campaign was a course of treachery? Among a thousand examples listen to this: Profiting by my banishment to Caprera, (after Asinalunga,) where so much was done to detain me as a prisoner, the governing authorities wished to appear as liberators, and they made known that a few shots alone were required in Rome to open the path to the capitol; hence the error into which the unfortunate Romans fell, and the immortal seventy, judged by the heroic HENRY CAIROLI. I, who knew the deceit of these gentlemen, mistrusted their generous idea, and, trembling for the fate of those brave men, gave orders to CAIROLI to fall back upon us toward the frontier; but it was too late. My first disposition upon the Roman territory was not executed, my message not having reached CAIROLI, and I reached the spot after the catastrophe. (I can produce the documents.) After my departure for Caprera, which I could not have accomplished without the assistance of my excellent friends of Maddalena and Gallura, I found the movement begun, and my friends and my sons engaged in it. I rushed to the frontier in order to have the honor of taking part in the finest, the most splendid, and the most generous of Roman enterprises, the overthrow of the Government of Satan. On the 22d of October I passed the frontier; on the 23d I had joined MENOTTI's corps; on the 25th we attacked Monte Rotondo; on the 26th we had compelled the Papal army to fall back within the boundaries of Rome. That army blew up, in fear, the bridges behind it, and we were under the walls of the old capital of the world—a den of all that is most hideous in the human race—the greatest of Italian glories, and, in a word, our capital, without which Italy is not Italy, but merely a vain word to call up a pitying smile. On the 3d of November this handful of young men—whom a Government, which I blush to call Italian, not only abandoned but sold, not only did not assist, but, despoiled of their muskets, their ammunition and their bread-fought at Mentana. The handful of young men—robbed and betrayed—belonged to those who had enriched the arsenals of the State with more material than they had ever possessed. And if you are told that in 1860 these young men were not dissuaded, but, on the contrary, aided, say to those who tell you so that they lie, and that I will prove it whenever they like."

HON. REVERDY JOHNSON.

The American Minister and the Workingmen of South London.

A crowded gathering of workingmen assembled at the South London Baths on the evening of Dec. 21, to present an address to his Excellency, Mr. REVERDY JOHNSON, the American Minister. The presentation arose out of a desire on the part of the workingmen to show they had no sympathy with the proceedings of those connected with the Reform League who, a short time since, withdrew the invitation they had given to Mr. JOHNSON to meet the workingmen at a banquet. The large hall in which the presentation was made was densely crowded, and the proceedings were marked throughout by the greatest enthusiasm. The chair was taken by Rev. NEWMAN HALL, who was supported by Mr. LOCKE, M. P., and Mr. MCARTHUR, M. P. Mr. REVERDY JOHNSON and Mr. BENJAMIN MORAN, the Secretary of the American Legation, were received by the Committee in the Board-room, and were greeted with repeated rounds of cheering.

Rev. NEWMAN HALL introduced the American Minister to the meeting, and briefly referred to the feelings of the workingmen in England throughout the late crisis in the history of America, which had always been in favor of freedom and liberty, and opposed to the rebellion set on foot by those who desired to perpetuate slavery. He eulogized the course which Mr. REVERDY JOHNSON had taken since his arrival in letting bygones be bygones, and doing all in his power to promote good will and friendship between the two countries, and expressed an earnest hope that Great Britain and America might be closely united together as the champions of freedom in every part of the world.

The address was very complimentary to Mr. JOHNSON, and closed with the hope that America and England may ever be bound together in the closest ties of international peace and good-will. Mr. JOHNSON's reply was couched in a similar strain of friendly compliment and good wishes. On rising to speak, he was received with enthusiastic cheers. After dwelling at some length on the character, condition, and prospects of the workingmen of England and America, he proceeded to refer to the kindly feelings which should exist between the two countries. No men, he said, should know better than you that if war were to break out it would fall the heaviest on your heads. You form the rank and file, your bones would whiten the battle-fields, while the honor, if gained, would be given to one who does not belong to your class. While, therefore, I am sure that if your country at any time should have its rights violated, and its honor attempted to be tarnished, and it should be found impossible to protect the one or to mediate the other except by war, that you would rally to that standard which for more than one thousand years has "braved the battle and the breeze." Yet as you value life, as you value the happiness of your families, as you value the precepts of humanity, as you value the higher precepts of your God, see to it that no war shall occur which can be averted without sacrificing the rights or impairing the honor of England. But if war under any circumstances be a calamity to be deplored, what would be the character of a war between your country and mine? Why, I would as soon think of raising my arm against a ruler of my own country as against this country. I know of no difference between us. I would ask you, after this meeting is over, to ask yourselves what is the difference between myself and an Englishman. I am unable to distinguish the slightest difference between any Englishman I have met and myself, except, as I stated a few days since as a joke, (and I hope you will take it as such,) that we, in America, speak English a little better than you do yourselves. In America we have lived 1,000 years during the last five or six years—we have pressed centuries into years, and we are as wise now as we should have been if those centuries had passed in the ordinary course of time. We know the great value of amicable relations between Great Britain and the United States, and we know that such relations are not only conducive to the interests and welfare of both countries, but to the rest of the world. With the flags of the two countries flying on every ocean as friends, what have we to fear from the world? We shall be able to keep the peace, and if we fail to keep peace we shall be able to punish those who shall dare to break it. Shoulder to shoulder the two countries will march on, the pioneers of Christian civilization, to enlarge the area of human freedom, to break down the trammels which have discouraged the manhood of the world, and sooner or later, not by force, but by example, the world will come to be what England and the United States now are—not only the freest countries upon the face of the habitable globe, but the happiest and the most powerful. His Excellency then briefly touched upon the advantages which would result to the two countries from the adoption of a uniform ocean penny postage, the effect of which would be to bring the people into closer and more frequent communication with each other, and, in conclusion, said, I can only give my best wishes for each of you, and your families, and with the assurance of a heart full of gratitude for the kind manner in which you have received me I bid you all good night.

His Excellency resumed his seat amid loud and prolonged cheering.

A vote of thanks to His Excellency, proposed by Mr. LOCKE, M. P., and seconded by Mr. MCARTHUR, M. P., brought the proceedings to a close.

AMUSEMENTS.

Musical.

STEINWAY HALL.

The concert given last night in aid of the St. David's Benevolent Society will not, we fear, contribute much to the resources of that institution. Taffey was evidently deterred by the storm. The concert itself was a disappointment. Every one expected that the beautiful melodies of Wales would constitute a leading feature of the programme. This, however, turned out to be a complete mistake. The numbers were of the usual sort pertaining to a miscellaneous concert. Mr. J. R. THOMAS contributed a new song, called "Voice of the Mountain Land," which he sang with feeling. It is, like all this gentleman's compositions, melodious and musicianlike, and will, we think, become popular. Mrs. MOZART and Mr. GEORGE SIMPSON were careful and satisfactory, and Miss MATILDA TOEDT played two violin solos exquisitely. The Welsh musical element was represented by Mr. AP MADOC (tenor) and Mr. LLEWYVO LEWIS, (basso.) Both gentlemen did their best, and we hope to hear them on the next anniversary of the Society. Mr. ED. HOFFMAN presided at the piano and played the accompaniments admirably.

CONCERT TO-NIGHT.

Signora ELENA LANARI, a prima donna of distinction in Italy, will make her first appearance in this country at Steinway Hall to-night. She is said to possess a remarkably fine soprano voice, and much skill as a *cantatrice*. She will be assisted by Mr. W. J. HILL, Sig. FOSSATI, Mr. HARRY SANDERSON, Mr. V. C. BURNAP and Mr. OTTO SINGER, (accompanist.)

The Indian Question—Letter from Gen. Hazen to the United States Commission.

HEADQUARTERS SOUTHERN INDIAN DISTRICT,
FORT COBB, I. T., Nov. 10, 1868.

To the President of the United States Indian Commission, New-York City:

SIR: I would respectfully call the attention of your Commission to the fact that there is collecting at this point, for the care and protection of the Government, under my direction, some eight or ten thousand of the wild Comanches and Kiowas and other Indians, who, of all those upon the Plains, have been least affected by contact with the white man—the purpose of the Government, here and elsewhere, being to place all these Indians upon lands for permanent homes where the evils so loudly proclaimed against cannot continue, and where they will ultimately become self-supporting.

Feeling that the purposes and intentions of your Commission are humane and worthy, I would most respectfully suggest that one of your own number, or some person chosen by you, come to this place, accepting my hospitalities, the coming Winter, and here study and learn the condition and wants of these people.

Here an intelligent and true remedy may be found for the evils that surround them. I will further say, that practical missionaries, of good moral character, who should be young and active, of the following avocations: farmers, house builders, gardeners, fruiters and cattle-raisers, with such aids as will enable them to instruct in all these branches, can do much in the cause of humanity and assist greatly in solving the true problem of Indian amelioration.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. B. HAZEN, Brevet Major-General U. S. A.,
Commanding Southern Indian Territory.

A Card.

To the Shareholders in the American Merchants' Union Express Company, and to the Public:

The undersigned, as President of the American Merchants' Union Express Company, having noticed the publication in the New-York papers of a complaint in an action, brought in the Court of Common Pleas of the City of New-York, by one James H. McVicker, as plaintiff, against the undersigned, as President of the American Merchants' Union Express Company, and others, as defendants, deems it his duty to make to the stockholders and patrons of said first-named Company the following statement:

First—It is known to the undersigned that the said suit has been instigated and is now being prosecuted in the name of said McVicker by certain stock speculators and others having interests in hostility to the American Merchants' Union Express Company, and for the purpose of obstructing and impeding the business operations of the said Company, and in the sole interest of parties opposed to such organization and to the interests of the stockholders therein, with a view to depress the market value of the stock.

Second—That the organization of the American Merchants' Union Express Company is, and since the 1st day of December, 1868, has been an accomplished fact. That since that date no business has been transacted, and none is now being transacted by or in the names of either the American or Merchants' Union Express Company, but the consolidated Company has been, and now is, in the successful prosecution of business over all the lines heretofore operated by said original Companies, and that the practical results of the business, under such organization, have been satisfactory and profitable, and have more than met expectations. That a large majority of the stocks, both of the American and Merchants' Union Express Companies, have been already voluntarily converted into the stock of the new Company.

Third—The undersigned desires to call special attention to the following false, libelous and malicious portion of such complaint, and which is designed to injure the business standing and pecuniary responsibility of said Company, viz.:

"That the American Express Company has not the ability to continue the business of the consolidated Companies without the use of the assessment of five per cent. upon the stock of the Merchants' Union, and the only funds in the treasury of the consolidated Companies are or will be the amounts received form such assessment; that this assessment will only postpone the bankruptcy of the two Companies for a brief period, and if a loss of any large amount should now occur to either or both of the Companies, such loss could only be paid by another assessment upon the Merchants' Union."

In answer to the above, the undersigned says that at the time of the consolidation of said Companies, each of said Companies was perfectly solvent and capable of continuing the business upon the lines then operated by it with perfect safety to the public; and that the consolidated Company is now the owner and possessed of more than $5,000,000 of actual property and cash, without any indebtedness, and that the current receipts of said Company since the consolidation have been, and now are, much greater than the current disbursements, and that no Express Company has ever existed in the United States with equal facilities for the transaction of business, or capable of transacting its business with equal safety to the public.

The originators of such libel will be duly prosecuted in the Courts as soon as the responsible authors thereof can be ascertained.

The object and intent of these malicious and unwarrantable attacks upon the American Merchants' Union Express Company should be known and understood by the stockholders and the public, and when so understood will react upon the authors of them. Answers are now being prepared by the different defendants in said action, denying fully and explicitly the acts of misconduct therein alleged, and all of the allegations therein contained derogatory to the responsibility of the American Merchants' Union Express Company, and the undersigned earnestly hopes that no stockholder in either the American or Merchants' Union Express Companies will allow himself by these shallow devices to be induced to sacrifice his stock in the market, or to forbear to avail himself of the benefits heretofore anticipated, and now manifestly resulting from such a consolidation.

The undersigned will only add that there is nothing in the proceedings above mentioned, or in any other proceeding now pending, which prevents the stockholders in the American and Merchants' Union Express Companies from surrendering their certificates pursuant to the terms of the consolidation, so as to become legally entitled to the benefits thereof. Nor is there anything in such proceedings which interferes with the regular business of the Consolidated Company. The undersigned has been advised, and has no doubt that such consolidation cannot be disturbed, and that the true interests of all parties will be best protected and promoted by the earliest practicable conversion of shares yet outstanding.

WM. G. FARGO,
President of the American Merchants' Union Express Company.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 18, 1869.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE.—Among the large parcels of real estate offered for sale at auction in our advertising columns is that of the entire block between Fifty-seventh and Fifty-eighth streets, from Ninth to Tenth-avenue, comprising sixty-four lots.

MISSISQUOI SPRING WATER.—The only known remedy for cancer and all diseases of the kidneys. For sale by druggists. Depot No. 585 Broadway, New-York.—*Advertisement.*

VERMONT SPRING WATER.—The best remedy known for cancer, scrofula, kidney diseases, &c. Sold by druggists and by SAXE & CO., No. 417 Broome-st., N. Y.—*Advertisement.*

The furniture of the Girard House, corner of Chambers-st. and West Broadway, will be sold THIS DAY by F. COLTON, auctioneer.—*Advertisement.*

HAZARD & CASWELL's Cod Liver Oil is the best.—*Advertisement.*

NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

The NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully-prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, specially prepared for the TIMES by a practical agriculturist; and marriages and deaths of the week. The following is a partial list of its contents:

1. Literary Miscellany.
2. Semi-Weekly News Record.
3. Washington and Congressional News.
4. The Election Frauds.
5. South American, Cuban, Mexican and Haytian Intelligence.
6. Interesting Local Reports.
7. European Advices by Cable and Steamer.
8. Foreign and Domestic Correspondence.

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Be Sure and Call for
"MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP,"
having the fac-simile of "CURTIS & PERKINS" on the outside wrapper. All others are base imitations.

Colgate & Co.'s
LAUNDRY SOAP is cut in pieces of economical and convenient size for use. For sale by leading grocers, and at the salesrooms of the manufacturers, No. 55 John-st.

Chickering & Sons,
Manufacturers of
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS,
RECEIVED THE FIRST GRAND GOLD MEDAL,
and the still higher recompense,
THE CROSS OF THE LEGION OF HONOR,
AT THE
UNIVERSAL EXPOSITION, PARIS, 1867.
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MARRIED.

HUBBELL—HARTICH.—On Thursday, Jan. 14, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. T. L. Cuyler, ROBERT R. HUBBELL to SARAH E. HARTICH, all of Brooklyn.

O'NEILL—O'DONOGHUE.—On Wednesday evening, Jan. 13, at St. Ann's Church, by Very Rev. Dr. Starrs, V. G., assisted by Fathers Preston and Kehoe, Mr. FRANCIS O'NEILL to Miss KATE, eldest daughter of the late Michael O'Donoghue, Esq., all of this City.

☞ San Francisco, Cal., and Montreal, Canada, papers please copy.

DIED.

BURR.—At Cazenovia, N. Y., on Monday morning, Jan. 18, WILLIAM M. BURR.

Funeral on Thursday.

CORSON.—On Sunday, Jan. 17, ALICE BREWSTER, only child of Dr. A. Clarke and Henrietta C. Corson, aged 6 months and 25 days.

Services at No. 357 Lexington-av., this (Tuesday) morning at 10 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Hartford for interment.

CORNWALLIS.—In this City, on Friday morning, Jan. 15, after a long illness, deeply regretted, ANNIE LOUISE, the beloved wife of Kinahan Cornwallis, and daughter of Samuel T. Tisdale, Esq.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the house, No. 23 East 14th-st., on Tuesday morning, the 19th inst., at 11 o'clock, without further invitation. The interment will take place in the Marble Cemetery, 2d-av.

CRAIG.—On Saturday evening, Jan. 16, ABRAHAM CRAIG, in the 80th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at the Church of the Redeemer, 82d-st. and 4th-av., on Tuesday, the 19th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

DYER.—At Mott Haven, on Sunday, Jan. 17, Mrs. JANE E. L., wife of Oliver Dyer, aged 36 years, 1 month and 21 days.

The funeral services will be held at the Episcopal Church on Garden-st., near Fordham-av., (which runs from Harlem Bridge,) Mott Haven, on Wednesday, Jan. 20, at 11½ A. M. Friends in the City can take the 10½ Harlem train, and return by the 1½ o'clock train.

DUNNING.—At Baltimore, on Monday, Jan. 11, 1869, Rev. HALSEY DUNNING, a native of Sussex County, N. J.; for 22 years pastor of Presbyterian Churches in Richmond and Baltimore.

GAMBRILL.—At Boston Highlands, Mass., on Saturday afternoon, Jan. 16, 1869, LUCINDA, widow of Surgeon A. G. Gambrill, U. S. N., in the 57th year of her age.

LAFLIN.—In this City, at 2 o'clock on Monday morning, Jan. 18, FANNIE C., youngest daughter of Gen. Byron Laflin, aged 2 years and 7 months.

LAVENDER.—On Saturday, Jan. 16, at Princeton, N. J., THOMAS LAVENDER, in the 80th year of his age, an old resident of this City.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, on Tuesday, the 19th at 2 P. M. Carriages will be in waiting at Princeton Depot on the arrival of the 10 A. M. train from foot of Cortlandt-st.

LATOU.—On his voyage to Charleston, S. C., on Tuesday, Jan. 12, ROBERT LATOU, aged 70 years.

Friends are invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday, Jan. 19, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the house of his son-in-law, Horace Dickinson, corner of 5th-av. and Warren-st., Brooklyn. Carriages will be in waiting at the Atlantic-st. Ferry, Brooklyn side, from 1 to 1½ o'clock.

MOORE.—In Hartford, on Sunday, Jan. 17, Rev. JAMES D. MOORE, in his 55th year.

The funeral services will take place in the Congregational Church, Clinton, Conn., at 1 o'clock on Wednesday, the 21st inst. Relatives and friends may take the 8 o'clock A. M. train via New-Haven, and return by train due at 27th-st. at 7:20 P. M.

NEEFUS.—In Brooklyn, of congestion of the brain, PETER I. NEEFUS, in the 40th year of his age.

His remains will be taken to Middlebush, N. J., for interment on Wednesday, Jan. 20, 1869, on the 12½ o'clock train from Jersey City.

ROBINSON.—At Middletown, Orange County, on Wednesday, Dec. 9, 1868, ELIZA DAY, wife of Rev. P. Robinson, aged 65 years.

STORM.—On Friday evening, Jan. 15, GERTIE, wife of Thomas Storm, and daughter of the late Charles Middleton, Esq.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Wednesday afternoon at 3 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 21 West 24th-st., without further invitation.

SHERWOOD.—At Sing Sing, on Monday, Jan. 18, GEORGE SHERWOOD, aged 70 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Thursday, Jan. 21, at 1½ o'clock P. M., from the Presbyterian Church, Sing Sing. Trains leave 30th-st. for Sing Sing at 11½ A. M.; return at 4:50 P. M.

STORM.—On Sunday, Jan. 17, after a short illness, ANNA EVELINE, wife of John B. Storm, and daughter of James E. Jenkins.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from Christ Church, corner of 5th-av. and 35th-st., on Wednesday, the 20th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

SCHENCK.—On Saturday, Jan. 16, of paralysis, JOHN ALBERT SCHENCK.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral this day, (Tuesday,) the 19th inst., at 2 P. M., from the residence of his brother, Wm. K. Schenck, No. 72 West 12th-st.

SCHRIVER.—At Florida, Orange County, N. Y., IDA M., only daughter of T. G. and Mary E. Schriver, aged 4 years, 8 months and 23 days.

SLOCUM.—At his residence, Brooklyn, on Friday, Jan. 15, of apoplexy, SAMUEL W. SLOCUM, aged 61 years and 2 months.

Due notice will be given of the day of funeral.

TOMES.—On Sunday, Jan. 17, MARIA, wife of Francis Tomes, in the 79th year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at St. Mark's Church, corner of 2d-av. and 10th-st., on Wednesday at 10½ A. M. precisely.

VAN DUZER.—On Saturday, Jan. 16, DANIEL C. VAN DUZER, in the 71st year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at his late residence, the Clove, Staten Island, at 1 o'clock, and at the Moravian Church, at 1½ o'clock on Tuesday, Jan. 19. Carriages will be in waiting at Vanderbilt's Landing on the arrival of the 12 o'clock boat from New-York.

WARING.—On Monday, Jan. 18, after a lingering illness, ANNA G., wife of C. M. Waring, in the 44th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Wednesday, the 20th inst., at 2½ o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 244 Raymond-st., Brooklyn.

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INDIANA WAR LOAN BONDS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to holders of Indiana War Loan Bonds that the Agent of State will be ready at any time, as provided by law, on the 1st day of March, at his office, No. 27 Pine-st., New-York City. Holders desiring to present their Bonds for payment are requested to notify the Agent of State on or before the 22d day of March.

T. B. M'CARTY, Aud. of State,
NATHAN KIMBALL, Treas. of State,
W. Q. GRESHAM, Agent of State,
Ex-officio State Debt Sinking Fund Commissioners.
INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 7, 1869.

MERCHANTS' AND MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK OF TROY.—Notice is hereby given that a vote of the shareholders owning two-thirds of the stock of this Association to go into liquidation has been taken, and that this Association is closing up its affairs accordingly. And the holders of the notes of this Association and all other creditors thereof are hereby notified to present the notes and other claims against this Association for payment at the banking-house of said Association in the City of Troy.

Dated TROY, Dec. 31, 1868.
By order of the Board of Directors,
FRS. SIMS, Cashier.

The Bank has reorganized as a State Institution and will continue business as usual, under the name of The Merchants' and Mechanics' Bank of Troy.

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ANNUAL REPORT OF THE GARDNER MANUFACTURING COMPANY, made pursuant to section 12 of the act of Feb. 17, 1848, entitled An Act to authorize the formation of corporations for manufacturing, mining, mechanical and chemical purposes, and the 4th section of the act amending the same, framed June 7, 1853.

The capital stock is $250,000. No part of said stock has been paid in cash, but it was all issued by the trustees in payment for property purchased by them necessary for the business of the Company.

The amount of existing indebtedness of the Company is $9,414 47.

S. S. GARDNER, President and Trustee.
C. L. APPLEGATE,
JOHN GARDNER,
R. WESTBROOK MYERS,
CHAS. D. WADSWORTH,
JOHN BOWMAN,
} Trustees.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1869.

State of New-York, City and County of New-York, ss.: JOHN BOWMAN, being duly sworn, says he is the Secretary of the Gardner Manufacturing Company, above named, and that the foregoing report is in all respects true.

JOHN BOWMAN.
Sworn to before me this 18th day of January, 1869.
W. HIBBARD,
Notary Public, City and County of New-York.

THE CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1869.

AT AN ELECTION HELD ON TUESDAY, 12th inst., the following-named gentlemen were elected Directors of this Bank for the ensuing year, viz.:

[illegible] HAYDEN,	CHARLES SANFORD,
WILLIAM L. CONKLIN,	JOHN H. SHERWOOD,
[illegible] COLLINS,	THOMAS WOODWARD,
[illegible] COOPER,	SAMUEL R. PLATT,
THOMAS DAVENPORT,	H. B. LOOMIS,
[illegible] KIRKHAM,	CHARLES HAUSELT,
BEN. W. MERRIAM,	ALFRED L. ROWE.
GEORGE S. SHEPARD.	

At a meeting of the Board this day, NATHANIEL HAYDEN and JOSEPH M. COOPER were severally unanimously elected President and Vice-President.

O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

IRVING NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1869.

AT AN ELECTION HELD ON THE 12th inst., the following-named gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:

JOHN CASTREE,
DAVID B. MOSES,
JOHN ROMER,
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON,
ISAAC ODELL,
WM. A. THOMSON,
CHARLES BURKHALTER,
JOHN T. WILSON,
HECTOR ARMSTRONG,
HARVEY P. FARRINGTON,
FRANCIS D. LOCKWOOD.

At a meeting of the Board, held this day, JOHN CASTREE, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President.

J. L. JEWETT, Jr., Cashier.

THE NATIONAL CITIZENS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1869.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION HELD on the 12th inst., the following-named gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year, viz.:

[illegible] BENNETT,	CHARLES CURTISS,
JAMES M. McLEAN,	LEWIS B. LODER,
[illegible] VALENTINE,	JAMES F. JOYCE,
WILLIAM [illegible],	HARRISON HALL,
W. H. OAKLEY,	WILLIAM CLOSE,
[illegible] CONDICT,	DANIEL E. VAN VALKENBURGH.
[illegible] RUSSELL,	S. R. COMSTOCK.
[illegible] BURNS,	

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, S. R. COMSTOCK, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President.

W. H. OAKLEY, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1869.

AT AN ELECTION HELD ON THE 12TH inst., the following-named gentlemen were elected Directors of this Bank for the ensuing year:

JACOB D. VERMILYE,	WM. H. TOWNSEND,
BENJAMIN B. SHERMAN,	WM. A. HADDEN,
[illegible] STEWART,	GUSTAV SCHWAB,
ROBERT L. MAITLAND,	JOSEPH GAILLARD, Jr.,
JOHN AUCHINCLOSS,	HENRY PALMER,
JOHN A. STEWART.	

At a subsequent meeting of the Board JACOB D. VERMILYE was unanimously re-elected President and BENJAMIN B. SHERMAN Vice-President.

B. McCARTEE, Cashier.

THE CONSOLIDATION COAL COMPANY OF MARYLAND, No. 71 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1869.

THE REGULAR ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of this Company, for the election of President and Directors, will be held in this City on WEDNESDAY, the 20th inst., at 12 o'clock M. The polls will be closed at 1 o'clock.

A special meeting of the stockholders will be held at the same time and place, for the consideration of such business as may be presented.

The transfer books will be closed from the 10th inst. until after the election.

JAMES S. MACKIE, Vice-President.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1869.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company, held on 12th inst., the following gentlemen were elected:

[illegible]	PHILIP M. LYDIG,
[illegible] JONES,	FELIX INGOLDSBY,
[illegible] BOSWALL,	DANIEL B. FEARING,
[illegible]	JOSEPH SAMPSON,
R. LENOX KENNEDY,	GEORGE A. JONES,
[illegible]	WILLIAM H. GUION,
JAMES A. ROOSEVELT.	

At a subsequent meeting of the Board Sanford Cobb was unanimously re-elected President.

A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

SHELDON AND COLUMBIAN COPPER COMPANY OF MICHIGAN.—A special meeting of the stockholders of the above Company will be held at No. 22 William-st., New-York, on MONDAY, [illegible] February, 1869, at 12 o'clock M., to vote on the question of increasing the capital stock of the Company and levying further assessments. By order of the Directors.

S. J. EDWARDS, Secretary.

BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY, [illegible] BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1869.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at their office on TUESDAY, 19th day of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

THE BOWERY NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1869.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the Banking-house, Bowery, corner of Canal-st., on TUESDAY, 19th inst., between the hours of 12 M. and 1 o'clock P. M.

R. HAMILTON, Cashier.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, No. 73 BROADWAY, CORNER OF RECTOR-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1869.

AN ELECTION FOR TEN TRUSTEES of the Union Trust Company of New-York, first class, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 73 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Jan. 19, 1869, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

C. T. CARLTON, Secretary.

THE COUPONS DUE JAN. 1, 1869, ON the Bonds of the Peruvian and Chilian Conjoint Issue (on which payment has been stopped, as may be seen at our office) will be paid on and after MONDAY, Jan. 18, 1869, by DABNEY, MORGAN & CO., Financial Agents, No. 53 Exchange-place.

ALL KINDS OF SOUTHERN SECURITIES bought and sold by LEVY & BORG, No. 41 Pine-st.

FINANCIAL.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY

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JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.
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ON DAILY BALANCES,
SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.

SPECIAL DEPOSIT for six Months, or more, may be made at five per cent.

The Capital of ONE MILLION DOLLARS is invested entirely in Government securities and is divided among over 500 Shareholders, comprising many gentlemen of large wealth and financial experience, who are also personally liable to depositors for all obligations of the Company to double the amount of their capital stock. As THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY receives deposits in large or small amounts, and permits them to be drawn as a whole or in part by CHECK AT SIGHT and WITHOUT NOTICE, allowing interest on ALL DAILY BALANCES, parties can keep accounts in this Institution with special advantages of security, convenience and profit.

IMPORTANT TO INVESTORS.

GEORGIA 7 PER CENT. BONDS.
ALABAMA 8 PER CENT. BONDS.

We offer for sale a limited amount of the above bonds at prices which yield a better interest than any security, equally safe, that is now offered on the market.

The debt of Alabama is less than........$5,000,000
The debt of Georgia is less than........6,000,000

At present prices they pay as follows:

ALABAMAS, 9 per cent. interest.
GEORGIAS, 7¾ per cent. interest.

The Georgia bonds are secured by a first mortgage on two railroads in that State, worth more than double the amount of the debt.

For full particulars apply to

HENRY A. HEISER'S SONS,
Bankers and Dealers in Government Securities,
No. 38 Wall-st.

HEDDEN, WINCHESTER & CO.,

No. 4 Wall-st.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS.

☞ STOCKS, BONDS, GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, AND GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD on commission. Interest allowed on balances.

J. M. WEITH & CO.,
DEALERS IN SOUTHERN SECURITIES,
No. 15 New-st. and No. 70 Broadway,
Offer for sale:
Mobile and Ohio Sterling Bonds.
Mobile and Ohio 8 per cent. Interest Bonds.
Memphis City 6 per cent. Bonds.
Virginia Registered Stock.
Memphis and Charleston Second Mortgage Bonds.
Memphis and Charleston Stock.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 18, 1869.

ANNUAL REPORT OF ROUGH DIAMOND SILVER MINING CO.

The amount of capital of the Company is $1,000,000. Stock for the full amount of said capital was issued in payment of the property consisting of ranche and mines situated in and near Austin, Nevada, necessary for the business of said Company as full-paid stock, not liable to any further calls or assessments. The amount of the existing debt of the Company does not exceed $500.

JOHN A. MONSELL, President.
WM. H. ALVORD, Secretary.
J. A. MONSELL,
D. S. ARNOLD,
J. A. REED,
WM. H. ALVORD,
} Trustees.

State of New-York, City and County of New-York, ss.—Subscribed and sworn to before me by WM. H. ALVORD, this 18th day of January, 1869.

J. B. NONES, Notary Public.

NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1869.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank, held on the 12th inst., the following-named gentlemen were duly elected for the ensuing year, viz.:

FRANCIS A. PALMER,	CHAS. BURKHALTER,
JOHN S. HARRIS,	JOSEPH RUDD,
HELMUS M. WELLS,	WM. A. HALL,
FRANCIS P. SCHOALS,	HENRY L. HUGUET,
GEO. W. PLATT,	WARREN HARRIOTT,
JOHN R. LAWRENCE,	JONA W. ALLEN,
GEO. C. PETERS,	NAHUM SULLIVAN,
FRANCIS P. FURNALD,	PETER B. SWEENY,
ANDREW MILLS;	

and SAMUEL C. HARRIOTT, HUDSON HOAGLAND, and JOHN W. MAZURY were elected Inspectors of the next ensuing election.

At a meeting of the Board subsequently held, F. A. PALMER, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President, and CHARLES BURKHALTER, Esq., Vice-President.

J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

TENTH NATIONAL BANK, No. 25 BROAD-ST., CORNER EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1869.

AT AN ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS, held at the Banking-house, on the 12th inst., the following gentlemen were duly elected Directors of this Bank for the ensuing year, viz.:

JNO. B. DICKINSON,	EDWIN F. KNOWLTON,
JOS. T. SANGER,	J. H. DATER,
JOHN ELLIOTT,	TIMOTHY H. PORTER,
JOHN FALCONER,	JOSEPH SELIGMAN,
HENRY J. BAKER,	C. F. DAVENPORT,
ALBERT G. LEE,	WM. R. FOSTER,
JOHN H. STOUT,	A. A. SELOVER,
HARVEY E. HICKS.	

At a subsequent meeting of the Directors, Mr. JOHN B. DICKINSON was unanimously reelected President and Mr. JOSEPH SELIGMAN was unanimously reelected Vice-President.

J. H. STOUT, Cashier.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1869.

AT AN ELECTION HELD ON THE 12th inst., the following-named gentlemen were elected Directors of this Bank for the ensuing year:

EDWIN HOYT,	TIM. G. CHURCHILL,
JOSEPH STUART,	JOSEPH B. HOYT,
JOHN M. FURMAN,	HENRY SWIFT,
CHARLES L. ANTHONY,	GEORGE OPDYKE,
PHILO C. CALHOUN.	

And Inspectors of the next election:
E. L. BOLLES, B. F. LEE, Jr., T. BELKNAP, Jr.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, Mr. PHILO C. CALHOUN was unanimously re-elected President, and Mr. JOSEPH STUART Vice-President.

B. SEAMAN, Cashier.

THE ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE condition of the Michigan Central Iron Company, as required by the General Laws of New-York, is as follows:

Amount of Capital Stock	$150,000 00
Amount of Capital Stock paid in in cash	150,000 00
Amount of Debts due by the Company	35,242 13

The undersigned, Trustees of said Company, certify the above to be a correct report.

Dated NEW-YORK CITY, Jan. 15, 1869.
Q. A. GILLMORE, President.
H. G. WRIGHT,
J. G. BARNARD,
WILLIAM SEARLS,
HIRAM BENNER.

City and County of New-York, ss.: DAVID VAN NOSTRAND, being duly sworn, says that he resides in the said City of New-York; that he is the Secretary of the above-named Michigan Central Iron Company, and that the above report thereof is true, to the best of his knowledge and belief.

D. VAN NOSTRAND, Secretary.
Sworn to and subscribed before me Jan. 18, 1869.
HENRY C. BANKS, Notary Public, No. 3 John-st., N. Y.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE LAWS OF the State of New-York, the Lyman Refrigerating Transportation Company report that the capital stock is $500,000, of which $460,000 in stock was issued as a consideration in the purchase of letters patent, and $40,000 in stock is held in the Treasury of the Company. Amount of liabilities of the Company does not exceed $1,200.

Dated NEW-YORK, Jan. 18, 1869.
M. N. STANLEY, Vice-President.
STEPHEN CUTTEN,
H. W. HOWELL,
WM. F. CLARK, Jr.,
} Majority of the Trustees.

State of New-York, City and County of New-York, ss.: M. N. STANLEY, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is Vice-President of the Lyman Refrigerating Transportation Company, and that the foregoing report is true.

M. N. STANLEY, Vice-President.
Sworn before me this 18th day of January, 1869.
FATIO COLT, Notary Public, County of New-York.

THE PRESIDENT AND A MAJORITY of the Trustees of the Knickerbocker and Nevada Silver Mining Company, report that the Capital Stock of said Company is $1,500,000, the whole of which has been issued for mining property and its franchises; also that the existing debts of said Company do not exceed $50,000, besides a mortgage of $60,000 on certain mining property in Nevada, the payment of which is contingent upon the profits to be realized from said mining property.

NELSON CURTIS, President.
T. E. F. RANDOLPH, H. R. SHOTWELL,
WM. HENDERSON, NELSON RUNYON,
Trustees.
JOHN H. NICHOLS, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 16, 1869.

Subscribed and sworn to by JOHN H. NICHOLS, Secretary, this 16th day of January, 1869, before me,

AARON P. PENTZ, Notary Public.

DOUGLASS MINING COMPANY OF MICHIGAN, OFFICE NO. 22 WILLIAM-ST.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN assessment of $2 per share has been levied upon the capital stock of the Douglass Mining Company, payable on the 1st day of July, 1869, at the office of the Company. All assessments not promptly paid will be charged interest at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum. No transfer of stock will be allowed after the above date, unless the assessments shall have been paid thereon. By order of the Board of Directors.

S. J. EDWARDS, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 19, 1869.

OFFICE OF THE FIREMEN'S FUND INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, Jan. 18, 1869.

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING HELD ON the 14th day of January, 1869, Nathan B. Graham, Esq., was unanimously elected President, and Charles Edgar Appleby, Vice-President, and William R. Wadsworth was appointed Secretary.

W. R. WADSWORTH, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

California Pacific Railroad Company.

FIRST MORTGAGE TWENTY-YEAR SEVEN PER CENT.
GOLD BONDS.
PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD COIN.
COUPONS PAYABLE FIRST JANUARY AND JULY, AT NATIONAL PARK BANK, NEW-YORK, FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.

THE UNDERSIGNED NOW OFFER FOR SALE A LIMITED NUMBER OF THE ABOVE DESIRABLE BONDS, AT PAR, WITH ACCRUED INTEREST IN CURRENCY.

The total amount of Bonds authorized to be issued is
$2,250,000,
LESS THAN $22,000 PER MILE.
THE LARGER PORTION OF THIS ISSUE HAS ALREADY BEEN SOLD.
THESE BONDS ARE SECURED BY A FIRST MORTGAGE ON THE ENTIRE PROPERTY OF THE COMPANY,
including their valuable LANDS, WHARVES and WATER PRIVILEGES at Vallejo and elsewhere.

Total length of road, 105 miles.

Finished, fully stocked and equipped, and now running from Vallejo to Sacramento, 60 miles.

The monthly earnings on this portion of the road *are now nearly three times the monthly interest on the entire issue of Bonds.*

This road is the most direct route between San Francisco and Sacramento, reducing the time between these two cities to three and one-half hours.

The Marysville line is in process of construction; the grading nearly completed, one-third of the iron on hand, and the balance purchased, shipped, and expected to arrive in February. The road will be completed early this season, and, when finished, the total net receipts should amount to at least $3,000 (gold) per day.

The road-bed is of most substantial character—permanent, solid and completely ballasted. The iron is of the best quality. The rolling stock and equipment are in every respect first-class.

The country through which this road runs is entirely exempt from either snow, ice or frost, and its agricultural resources surpass those of any portion of the State.

From unqualified assurance and satisfactory proofs, received by us from reliable parties in California, of the great present value and future prospects of this road, we do most unhesitatingly recommend these securities to our friends and the public as a first-class investment—safe, and in every respect desirable.

Either of the undersigned will receive subscriptions and deliver Bonds.

Government securities, at market rates, will be taken in exchange for these Bonds.

Circulars, maps and other information can be had on application to either of the subscribers.

TURNER BROS., No. 14 Nassau, corner Pine-st.
M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 12 Pine-st., or to
DABNEY, MORGAN & CO., Bankers of the Company, No. 53 Exchange-place.

VERMILYE & CO.,

BANKERS,
REMOVED TO
NOS. 16 AND 18 NASSAU-ST.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND IN GOLD AND GOLD COUPONS.

CLOSING PRICES.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 18, 1869—3 P. M.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered, 1881..	111¼	111¾	5-20 Coupon, '67..	108⅞	109
Coupon, '81..	112⅜	112¾	5-20 Coupon, '68..	108⅞	
5-20 Regis., 1862.	108⅛	108⅜	10-40 Registered..		105
5-20 Coupon, '62.	113⅛	113⅜	10-40 Coupon....	107⅜	107⅝
5-20 Coupon, '64.	109⅜	109⅝	Gold	135⅞	136
5-20 Coupon, '65.	110⅜	110⅝	U. S. Cur. Pac....	101⅜	101⅝
5-20 Coupon, '65, Jan. and July.	108⅜	108⅝			

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION,
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD,
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

"PARTICIPATION INSURANCE."

THE
CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW-YORK.
OFFICES:
NO. 102 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
AND
NO. 149 MONTAGUE-ST., BROOKLYN.

Invites the attention of property owners to the following inducements for insuring in that Company:

Its Capital, (paid up in Cash,) is	$500,000 00
Its Surplus of Assets, (Jan. 1, 1869,) is	1,566,854 10
Making its Total Cash Assets	$2,066,854 10

The Company insures against loss by fire, on Buildings, Merchandise, Household Furniture, Rents, Leases, Manufactories, (except the more perilous kinds,) Farm property, and all other insurable interests, at reasonable rates of premium

ON THE "PARTICIPATION PLAN,"

by which the entire profits of its business are divided, in July of each year, between its customers and stockholders, as follows:

THREE-QUARTERS are paid back to customers, in scrip redeemable in the order of its issue, the Company holding a scrip reserve fund equal to the amount of its capital. ONE-QUARTER is divided to stockholders, in cash.

As will be seen, the customer thus obtains his insurance AT ABOUT WHAT IT COSTS THE COMPANY TO PROTECT HIM, while his security, by its steady increase, renders this Company's policies reliable almost beyond the possibility of failure, in case of LARGE CONFLAGRATIONS,—an important point of danger to property owners in large cities.

This Company issues *non-participating* policies, (which do not entitle the holders to participate in the profits,) when the hazards of the risk, as compared with the customary rate, will not justify participation. Such policies, however, *do* entitle the holder to all the *security* which the system provides, and will be issued at prices as low as experience proves to be adequate to the hazard, and therefore as low as any responsible company can properly accept.

GEORGE T. HOPE, President.
H. H. LAMPORT, Vice-President.
CYRUS PECK, Secretary.

FOR SALE.

$200,000 FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE CEDAR FALLS and MINNESOTA RAILROAD CO., Interest 7 per cent., payable semi-annually.

This road is leased to and operated by the ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, the minimum rental which that Company pays under the lease being more than sufficient to pay the interest on the entire issue of bonds.

Apply to J. S. KENNEDY & CO., No. 57 Broadway.

$25,000 TO LOAN ON IMPROVED City property; none but first mortgages will be taken. Apply immediately to SHEPHERD & PARKER, No. 162 Broadway.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF MANHATTAN INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 68 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1869.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 6 per cent., payable on demand.

GEO. B. HODGSON, Secretary.

THIRTIETH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE IRVING FIRE INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1869.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent. and the Government tax, payable on demand.

JAMES M. WILSON, Secretary.

THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD CO., OFFICE NO. 18 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 18, 1869.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT., free of United States Government tax, will be paid upon the common stock of this Company on the 15th February next, to the stockholders of record on the closing of the books on the 23d inst.

The transfer books for the common stock will be closed on Saturday, the 23d inst., at 2 P. M., and reopened on Tuesday, the 16th proximo, at 10 A. M.

D. P. BARHYDT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1869.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a dividend of five per cent., free of Government tax, payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives on demand.

CHARLES SAMBURGH, Secretary.

PACIFIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 470 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1869.

THIRTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Eight (8) per Cent, free of Government tax, payable on the 11th inst.

T. F. JEREMIAH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 141 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1869.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a semi-annual Dividend of 5 (Five) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.

WM. RAYNOR, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HUMBOLDT FIRE INSURANCE CO., NO. 140 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1869.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of this Company, held this day, a semi-annual Dividend of Five per cent., free of Government tax, was declared, payable on demand.

A. WILEY, Jr., Secretary.

OFFICE EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 102 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1869.

THIRTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.—THE Directors have this day declared a dividend of five per cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.

WM. A. BURTIS, Jr., Secretary.

OFFICE INTERNATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 113 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1869.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., free from Government tax, has this day been declared by the Board of Directors, and is payable on demand.

WM. J. HUGHES, Secretary.

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 135 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1869.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.

J. H. WASHBURN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE CO., NO. 130 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, JAN. 11, 1869.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.

SAMUEL M. CRAFT, Secretary.

COLUMBIA OIL COMPANY, PITTSBURG, Jan. 13, 1869.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE Columbia Oil Company have this day declared a dividend, Dividend No. 32, of four ($2) per cent. on the capital stock, payable Monday, Jan. 18.

A. P. McGREW, Secretary.

PACIFIC NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1869.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of Five Per Cent., (5,) free from Government tax, payable on and after the 1st day of February next.

R. BUCK, Cashier.

BANK OF KENTUCKY.—DIVIDEND.—THE Bank of Kentucky has declared a semi-annual Dividend of 4 per Cent., payable to the New-York stockholders on demand at the BANK OF AMERICA.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD CO., OFFICE NO. 227 SOUTH 4TH-ST., PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 30, 1868.

The transfer books of this Company will be closed on the 4th of January next, and be reopened on TUESDAY, Jan. 12.

A dividend of Five per Cent. has been declared on the preferred and common stock, clear of National and State taxes, payable in common stock, on and after Jan. 25, 1869, to the holders thereof, as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company on the 4th of January next. All payable at this office.

All orders for dividends must be witnessed and stamped.

S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE CENTRAL COAL MINING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, NO. 70 BROADWAY, ROOM NO. 7, NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1868.

The Directors of this Company have this day declared a Half-yearly Dividend of FOUR PER CENT. (Four Dollars per Share) on the capital stock of the Company, payable to the stockholders on and after WEDNESDAY, Jan. 20, 1869, at the Company's office, as above.

The transfer books will be closed from Jan. 9 until Jan. 21.

By order of the Board.
F. P. WHITE, Secretary and Treasurer.

TWENTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 149 Broadway, Northwest corner Liberty-st.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent., free of Government tax, payable to the stockholders on demand.

JAN. 6, 1869. W. E. CRARY, Secretary.

THE BANK FOR SAVINGS, Jan. 13, 1869.

THE TRUSTEES HAVE THIS DAY declared a dividend or interest, under the provisions of the by-laws, for the last six months ending 31st December, as follows:

At the rate of five per cent. per annum on all sums of five and under five hundred dollars, and of four per cent. on all sums amounting to five hundred dollars and upward.

Also, an extra dividend, being in addition and precisely equal in amount to the said half-yearly interest or dividend, and calculated on the same principle.

This interest is carried at once to the credit of depositors as principal on the 1st inst., where it stands exactly as a deposit. It will be entered on the pass-books at any time when required on and after the third Monday, being the 18th of this month.

ROBERT LENOX KENNEDY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PHENIX INSURANCE COMPANY, NOS. 12 AND 14 COURT-ST., BROOKLYN, Jan. 12, 1869.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) per cent. has this day been declared, free from Government tax, and payable on demand, at their office in New-York.

NOTICE.—This Company have removed their office in New-York to No. 173 Broadway, corner Cortlandt-st., and offer to the public an unimpaired cash capital of ONE MILLION DOLLARS, added to which is a surplus of several hundred thousand dollars, and insures against loss by fire, ocean marine, and inland navigation and transportation, on as favorable rates as is consistent with safety and mutual protection.

PHILANDER SHAW, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, HOWARD BUILDING, NO. 176 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1869.

A SCRIP DIVIDEND OF FORTY PER Cent., free of Government tax, on the business of the past year, has been declared, for which certificates will be issued April 6.

Six per Cent. Interest on all outstanding scrip will be paid on and after Feb. 2, at which date also the outstanding certificates of this Company, of the issue of 1864, will be redeemed in cash.

THOMAS HALE, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 14, 1869.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF THREE and a Half per Cent. has been declared by this Company, payable Feb. 1, 1869, free of Government tax. Stockholders holding certificates issued at New-York will be paid at the office of the "United States Trust Company of New-York," No. 49 Wall-st.

The transfer books will be closed from the evening of Jan. 16 until Feb. 2.

By order of the Board of Directors.
GEO. H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE FIREMAN'S TRUST INSURANCE CO. OF BROOKLYN, NO. 26 COURT-ST. AND NO. 60 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1869.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of this Company, held this day, DWIGHT JOHNSON, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President, and a semi-annual dividend was declared of FIVE (5) PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable on demand.

O. D. MILDEBERGER, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 156 BROADWAY.

THIRTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual Dividend of Six (6) per cent., free of Government tax, payable on 13th inst.

WASHINGTON POST, Jr., Acting Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1869.

YONKERS AND NEW-YORK FIRE INSURANCE CO., NO. 161 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1869.

EIGHTH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., free from Government tax, payable on demand.

JOHN W. MURRAY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE SPRING MOUNTAIN COAL CO., ROOMS NOS. 2 AND 3 NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a cash dividend of Five (5) per cent., payable on and after Jan. 20, 1869, at the office of the Company. The transfer books will be closed from the 10th to the 19th inst., both days inclusive.

CHAS. RUNYON, Secretary and Treasurer.

METROPOLITAN NATIONAL BANK, NO. 108 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1868.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE METROPOLITAN NATIONAL BANK have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of SIX (6) PER CENT., free of all tax, payable on the first MONDAY of January prox.

The Transfer Books will remain closed until Jan. 10, 1869.

GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

OFFICE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 48 WALL-ST., (BANK OF NEW-YORK BUILDING,) NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1869.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF SEVEN (7) per cent., free from Government tax, has this day been declared, payable on demand.

J. M. TOMPKINS, Secretary.

OFFICE LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE CO., NO. 152 BROADWAY.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on demand.

JOHN C. MILLS, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1869.

THE CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY has this day declared a semi-annual dividend of EIGHT PER CENT. upon its capital, payable to its stockholders or to their legal representatives, on and after THURSDAY, 14th inst.

CYRUS PECK, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1869.

SAVINGS BANKS.

WILLIAMSBURG SAVINGS BANK,
CORNER OF
SOUTH 3D AND 4TH STS., BROOKLYN, E. D.,
(Late Williamsburg, L. I.)
DIVIDENDS AND EXTRA DIVIDENDS.

Depositors are hereby notified that a semi-annual interest at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all sums of three dollars and upward that shall have been deposited three months on the 1st day of January next, will be paid to depositors on or after Monday, Jan. 18, 1869.

An EXTRA INTEREST will also be paid at the same time, at the rate of TWO PER CENT. per annum, ALL FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.

Interest not called for will be placed to the credit of depositors as principal, and will draw interest from Jan. 1. Deposits made on or before the 10th of January will draw interest from the 1st.

The Bank is open for business daily (Sunday and holidays excepted) from 10 o'clock A. M. until 2 o'clock P. M., and also on Monday and Saturday afternoons, from 4 to 7 o'clock.

GEORGE RICARD, President.
WILLIAM WALL, NATHANIEL BRIGGS, } Vice-Presidents.
SAMUEL W. TRUSLOW, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS' BANK,
Nos. 1 and 3 Third-av., New-York,
(Opposite Cooper Institute.)

1869—JANUARY INTEREST.—The usual semi-annual INTEREST at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum (free from Government Tax) on all sums from $5 and upward, which have remained on deposit for three or six months previous to Jan. 1, will be paid to depositors on and after Jan. 20, or if not withdrawn, will be credited to the account and draw interest from THE 1ST, THE SAME as a deposit.

DEPOSITS MADE on or before JAN. 20, will draw interest from Jan. 1.

SIX PER CENT. Interest (free from Government Tax) allowed on all sums from $5 to $5,000.

ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

ALL DEPOSITS
Made on or before the 20th of January will draw interest from the 1st of January.

THIRD-AV. SAVINGS BANK,
CORNER 3D-AV. AND 26TH-ST.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST paid, free from Government tax, on all sums from $1 to $5,000.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8 o'clock.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
WM. B. BIBBINS, Secretary.

MARKET SAVINGS BANK,
No. 82 Nassau-st., New-York.

OPEN DAILY from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS from 5 to 7 P. M.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST, free of Government tax.

DEPOSITS made on or before JANUARY 20 will draw interest from JANUARY 1.

INTEREST NOT WITHDRAWN WILL BEAR INTEREST AS PRINCIPAL from Jan. 1.

WM. VAN NAME, President.
HENRY R. CONKLIN, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner of Laight.
SIX PER CENT. Interest on $5 to $5,000.
Money deposited on or before Jan. 20, will draw interest from Jan. 1. ASSETS, $5,836,736 53.

CITIZENS' SAVING BANK, SOUTHWEST corner of Bowery and Canal-st.

1869—JANUARY INTEREST.—A semi-annual dividend at the rate of six per cent. per annum (free from national tax) on all sums of $5 and upward, which have been on deposit for three or six months previous to the 1st of January, will be paid on and after THURSDAY, Jan. 21.

Interest will be credited under date of Jan. 1, and, if not withdrawn, will receive interest, the same as a deposit, after that date.

Money deposited on or before Jan. 20 will receive interest from the 1st of January.

Bank open every day for the reception and payment of money from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and also on the evenings of Monday, Wednesday and Friday, from 5 to 7.

Bank books in English, German and French.

GEORGE FOLSOM, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 283 Bowery, near Houston-st.—Six per cent. interest, (free from taxes) allowed on all sums of from $5 to $10,000.

Deposits made on or before Jan. 20 will draw interest from Jan. 1. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS and WEDNESDAYS from 10 to 7. German spoken.

ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 237 Broadway, entrance in Park-place.—Interest on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending Dec. 31, at the rate of SIX per cent. per annum, on all sums of $5 and upward (free from Government tax) will be paid on and after MONDAY, Jan. 18, 1869.

FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORRALL, Sec. PETER CUMMING, Acct.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 42d-st. and 8th-av.—Six per Cent. interest allowed on all sums of $5 and upward, free of Government tax. Interest begins the first of every month. Deposits on or before Jan. 21, draw interest from the 1st.

SAMUEL NEWBY, President.
JAMES B. PECK, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
CHATHAM-SQUARE AND BOWERY, Dec. 22, 1868.

The Board of Trustees of the Atlantic Savings Bank have ordered that a quarterly and half-yearly dividend at the rate of

SEVEN PER CENT. PER ANNUM

on all deposits entitled thereto, be paid on and after MONDAY, Jan. 18, 1869, out of the earnings of the Bank for the past six months.

HARRISON HALL, President.
C. D. BAILEY, Treasurer.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

N. B.—Deposits made on or before Jan. 20 will date interest from Jan. 1; interest not withdrawn will be added to the principal.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.

SIX PER CENT. interest allowed on all sums from $1 to $5,000, free of Government tax. Deposits made ON OR BEFORE JAN. 20 will draw interest from Jan. 1. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

DIME SAVINGS BANK, NOS. 3 AND 5 Broadway, Williamsburg.—Deposits made on or before Jan. 20, draw interest from Jan. 1; 6 per cent interest, free of tax, up to $5,000.

PETER M. DINGEE, President.
WILLIAM GRANDY, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., corner of 14th-st.—SIX PER CENT. interest paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before Jan. 20 will draw interest from Jan. 1.

R. H. BULL, President.
J. R. KEELER, Vice-President.
C. W. BRINCKERHOFF, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR PAPER FOR THE PUBLIC PRINTING.

OFFICE OF CONGRESSIONAL PRINTER, WASHINGTON, Dec. 9, 1868.

In pursuance of the provisions of the fourth section of the act entitled "An act to further regulate the printing of the public documents, and the purchase of paper for the public printing," approved on the 27th of July, 1866, Sealed Proposals will be received until TUESDAY, the 26th day of January, 1869, at 9 o'clock A. M., for furnishing the Paper for the public printing until the 31st day of December, 1869; the said proposals to be opened before, and the award of contracts to be made by the Joint Committee of Congress on Public Printing, to the lowest and best bidder for the interests of the Government. The subjoined schedule specifies, as nearly as can be ascertained, the quantity of each kind of paper that will be required, but the contracts will be entered into for all that may be needed during the year, and no more:

CLASS 1.—UNCALENDERED PRINTING PAPER.

22,000 reams of fine Printing Paper, uncalendered, measuring 24x38 inches, and weighing forty-five pounds to the ream of 500 sheets.

CLASS 2.—CALENDERED PRINTING PAPER.

6,000 reams of superfine calendered Printing Paper, measuring 24x38 inches, and weighing fifty-three pounds to the ream of 500 sheets.

1,000 reams of superfine calendered Printing Paper, measuring 22x34 inches, and weighing forty-four pounds to the ream of 500 sheets.

CLASS 3.—SIZED AND CALENDERED PRINTING PAPER.

1,000 reams superfine Printing Paper, hard-sized and super-calendered, measuring 24x32 inches, and weighing forty-five pounds to the ream of 500 sheets.

CLASS 4.—MAP PAPER.

1,000 reams superfine Map Paper, sized and calendered, of such sizes as may be required, corresponding in weight with paper measuring 19x24 inches, and weighing twenty-one pounds to the ream of 500 sheets.

CLASS 5.—WRITING PAPERS, (to be of any required weights.)

3,000 reams Quarto Post, 10x16 inches.
3,000 reams Flat Cap, 13x16½, or 14x17 inches.
3,000 reams Double Cap, 16½x26, or 17x28 inches.
2,000 reams Demy, 16x20½ inches.
2,000 reams Double Demy, 20½x32 inches.
2,000 reams Folio Post, 17x22 inches.
1,000 reams Double Folio Post, 22x34 inches.
500 reams Medium, 18x23 inches.
500 reams Royal, 19x24 inches.
500 reams Super Royal, 20x28 inches.
500 reams Imperial, 22½x21 inches.
300 reams Cover Paper, measuring 21x25 inches, of any required color or colors.
3,000 reams of any required size not enumerated above, and not exceeding 21x40 inches.

CLASS 6.—PAPER FOR POST OFFICE BLANKS, (engine-sized.)

1,000 reams, measuring 20x36 inches, weighing 42 pounds per ream.
800 reams, measuring 25x26 inches, weighing 52 pounds per ream.
800 reams, measuring 26x32 inches, weighing 46 pounds per ream.
500 reams, measuring 18x29 inches, weighing 30 pounds per ream.

Proposals will be received for the whole quantity, or for any portion not less than one thousand reams, of the papers designated in Classes 1 and 2, and for the whole quantity, or any portion of the papers designated in Class 5, being not less than one-fourth. Samples of the quality of the papers, in all the classes, will be furnished upon application at this office, and the successful bidders will be required rigidly to conform to the samples furnished.

Each class will be considered separately, and be subject to a separate contract, but bidders may offer for one or more of the classes in the same proposal.

No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by a bond with security to the approval of a United States Judge or Attorney, in the penalty of $10,000, that the bidder or bidders, if his or their proposal shall be accepted, shall furnish the articles proposed for; and each proposal must be accompanied by satisfactory evidence that the person or persons making said proposal are manufacturers of or dealers in the description of paper which he or they propose to furnish.

All the paper in the several classes must be delivered at the Government Printing Office, in the City of Washington, in good order, free from all and every extra charge or expense, and subject to the inspection, count, weight and measurement of the Congressional printer, and be in all respects satisfactory.

The supplying of an inferior article in any of the classes or a failure to supply the quantity required at any time, will be considered a violation of the contract.

Blank proposals will be furnished upon application at this office, and no proposal will be considered which does not conform exactly thereto.

Proposals will be indorsed on the envelope "Proposals for Paper," and addressed to the *Joint Committee on Public Printing*, either to the care of Hon. H. B. Anthony, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Printing; Hon. A. H. Laflin, Chairman of the House Committee on Printing; or John D. Defrees, Congressional Printer, Washington, D. C.

By direction of the Joint Committee of Congress on Public Printing.

JOHN D. DEFREES, Congressional Printer.

FRESH BEEF AND VEGETABLES.

PAYMASTER'S OFFICE, UNITED STATES NAVY, NO. 29 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1869.

SEALED PROPOSALS, indorsed "Proposals for Fresh Beef and Vegetables," will be received at this office until 2 o'clock P. M., on FRIDAY, the 22d day of January, 1869, for the supply of 200,000 pounds of Fresh Beef and 200,000 pounds of Fresh Vegetables, at the Brooklyn Navy-yard and Station, as required. The Beef and Vegetables must be of good quality, and the best the market affords, and each article must be offered for by the pound. The Beef to be in equal proportions, fore and hind quarters.

Bonds, with approved security, will be required in one-half the estimated amount of the contract, and twenty per cent. in addition will be withheld from the amount of each payment to be made, as collateral security for the due performance of the contract, which will, on no account, be paid until it is fully complied with.

Every offer made must be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into an obligation within five days, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the articles proposed; the responsibility of the guarantors to be certified by the Assessor of Internal Revenue for the district in which they reside.

No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by such guarantee, and by satisfactory evidence that the bidder is a regular dealer in the articles proposed and has the license required by act of Congress.

It is to be understood that in case the stipulated quantity of either article shall be delivered, leaving a balance due on the other article, the contract may be considered as completed in full, at the option of the Department.

The Department reserves the right to reject any proposal not considered advantageous to the Government.

J. C. ELDREDGE, Paymaster U. S. Navy at New-York.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-ORLEANS, MOBILE AND CHATTANOOGA RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 23, 1868.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed proposals for constructing the portion of the New-Orleans, Mobile and Chattanooga Railroad, between the cities of New-Orleans and Mobile, embracing about 2,650,000 cubic yards of earth-work, the delivery of materials for and construction of 4,500 lineal feet of truss bridging, 25,000 lineal feet of pile and trestle bridging, and for delivery of 400,000 cross-ties and other materials, will be received at the Company's office, in the City of New-Orleans, up to 10 o'clock A. M. Wednesday, Jan. 20, 1869.

Maps and profiles of the line, plans of structures and approximate amounts of work to be done, will be exhibited at the same office, on and after December 10, 1868, and blank forms furnished for contracts, specifications, propositions, &c., &c.

All proposals to be addressed to Henry Van Vleck, Chief Engineer for the New-Orleans, Mobile and Chattanooga Railroad Company, New-Orleans, La.

The Company reserves the right to reject any proposal which for any reason may be deemed unsatisfactory.

JAMES A. RAYNOR, President N. O., M. and C. R. R. Co.
Office of the Company in New-York, No. 31 Pine-st.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the limited partnership of D. J. & W. KING & BELLANDER, composed of the undersigned, as general and special partners, is dissolved by mutual consent.—Dated New-York, Jan. 8, 1869.

DAVID J. KING,
WILLIAM KING,
E. W. L. BELLANDER,
General Partners.
SARAH KING,
Special Partner.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of CRARY & DATER, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

CHARLES F. CRARY.
By EDWARD F. CRARY, Attorney.
HENRY DATER.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1869.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS day formed a copartnership under the firm of GILLILAN & CO., for the transaction of a Brokerage business in FOREIGN EXCHANGE, GOLD, &C., No. 52 Exchange-place.

HERCULES E. GILLILAN,
J. T. PLATE.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 18, 1869.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1869.

THIS DAY, CLARENCE S. BROWN, OF New-York, retires from, and FREDERIC CHALMERS, of Liverpool, is admitted to, partnership in our several firms.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.

COPARTNERSHIP.—WE HAVE THIS DAY associated DANIEL E. COMSTOCK, FRANCIS LEE and JOHN WILFORD with us in business. Style of the firm remains unchanged.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1869. WM. YOUNG & CO.

LOST AND FOUND.

$50 REWARD.—LOST OR STOLEN, CERTIFICATE No. 11,658, for $10,000 United States 10-40 five per cent stock, registered in the name of Grant Thorburn, Jr., and assigned on its back to R. P. Spencer. All persons are cautioned against negotiating the same. Fifty Dollars Reward will be paid for its return to KETCHUM, PHIPPS & BELKNAP, No. 24 Broad-st.

LOST—BANK-BOOK NO. 6,116; LEFT IN charge of Metropolitan Savings Bank, Nos. 1 and 3 3d-av., New-York. Finder will please return the same to said Bank.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 16th day of January, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of ELIAS M. GREENE, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, before Mr. Edgar Ketchum, Register, on the 30th day of January, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
JAN. 18, 1869.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of BENJAMIN F. CARVER, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Benjamin F. Carver, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 16th day of February, 1869, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Mr. James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-st., Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated at New-York, on the 16th day of January, 1869.

GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
ja19-law3wTu*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of GEORGE ROBERTS, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—The said bankrupt having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts: By order of the Court, Notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 11th day of February, A. D. 1869, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, 18th January, 1869.

ja19-law3wTu* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ERASTUS H. CRITTENDEN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Erastus H. Crittendon, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 1st day of February, A. D. 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 31st day of December, 1868.

ja12-law3wTu* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

NO. 1,917.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JAMES CHAMPLIN GARDNER, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of James Champlin Gardner, of the City of Brooklyn, County of Kings, and State of New-York, who carried on business in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 31st day of December, A. D. 1868.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
No. 137 Broadway, New-York.
ja5-law3wTu*

NO. 1,104.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of LEOPOLD TILMAN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—On this 11th day of January, A. D. 1869, on reading the petition for the bankrupt's discharge in the above matter: It is ordered by the Court, that a hearing be had upon the same on the 12th day of February, A. D. 1869, at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, in said district, at 11 o'clock A. M., and that notice thereof be published in the New-York *Times* and the New-York *Commercial Advertiser*, two newspapers printed in said district, for three times, once a week; and that all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may appear at the said time and place, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted. And it is further ordered by the Court, that all such creditors whose places of residence are known, shall be entitled to a service of notice of the said petition and order, either personally or by letter addressed to them at their known usual place of residence, attested by the Clerk of the Court, or served at their usual place of abode by the Marshal or his deputy, or sent by mail, whereof due proof shall be given—Witness the Honorable Samuel Blatchford, Judge of the said Court, and the seal thereof, at the City of New-York, in said district, on the 11th day of January, A. D. 1869.

GEO. F. BETTS,
Clerk of District Court for said District.

I hereby certify the above to be a true copy of the original order—Dated at New-York, this 11th day of January, A. D. 1869.

I. T. WILLIAMS,
Register in Bankruptcy.
ja12-law3wTu*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of EDGAR TREADWELL, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 7th day of October, 1868.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate and effects of Edgar Treadwell, of the City of New-York, in said district, who was, on the 8th day of September, A. D. 1868, adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of the United States for the said Southern District of New-York.

ja5-law3wTu* JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee.

NO. 1,330.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ORVIS M. MOORE and BENJAMIN F. LEWIS, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Orvis M. Moore, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, and Benjamin F. Lewis, of the City of Cincinnati, in the County of Hamilton and State of Ohio, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of Orvis M. Moore, by the District Court of said district. Dated at New-York, the 2d day of January, A. D. 1869.

JOHN SEDGWICK, No. 137 Broadway, New-York,
Assignee.
ja5-law3wTu*

NO. 1,665.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ABRAHAM R. DURYEE, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Abraham R. Duryee, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 20th day of November, A. D. 1868.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
No. 137 Broadway, New-York.
ja12-law3wTu*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of AARON H. HAVILAND, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Aaron H. Haviland, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 31st day of October, A. D. 1868.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.
ja12-law3wTu*

NO. 1,882.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of EBENEZER BARLOW, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Ebenezer Barlow, of the City of New-York, County of New-York and State of New-York, who carried on business in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, Jan. 8, 1869.

RUFUS K. McHARG, Assignee,
No. 77 Cedar-st., New-York.
ja12-law3wTu*

NO. 1,598.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MANSFIELD YOUNG and SAMUEL G. STARR, individually and as members of the late firm of John Phillips & Co., and the said JOHN PHILLIPS, Bankrupts—In Bankruptcy.—Before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York the 4th day of December, A. D. 1868.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Mansfield Young, Samuel G. Starr and John Phillips, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of the said Mansfield Young and Samuel G. Starr by the District Court of said district.

CHARLES C. BEAMAN, Jr., Assignee.
ja19-law3wTu*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ASA HOLT, Jr., bankrupt.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Asa Holt, Jr., of New-York, in said district, and who was, to wit, on the 17th day of April, A. D. 1868, adjudged bankrupt upon the petition of himself by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, the 23d day of May, A. D. 1868.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.
ja19-law3wTu*

NO. 1,683.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of RANDALL W. MAIN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Randall W. Main, of the City of New-York, in the County and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 18th day of January, A. D. 1869.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
No. 137 Broadway, New-York.
ja19-law3wTu*

NO. 1,898.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HENRY CLAY BEECHER, bankrupt.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Henry Clay Beecher, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated New-York, the 4th day of January, A. D. 1869.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
No. 137 Broadway, New-York.
ja19-law3wTu*

CLAIRVOYANTS.

THE GREAT CLAIRVOYANT, MME. LA BLANCH, the only great Natural Clairvoyant, Seeress and Spirit-Visionist that has ever existed. The extraordinary revelations which this great Clairvoyant daily gives proofs of, and her success as such, are but the consequence of the flattering honors daily bestowed upon her by the learned and scientific. To her the past, present and future are as a picture of life itself. Mme. LA BLANCH'S brilliant and world-wide reputation as an astrologer ranks her first in the world. Lucky numbers. The wonderful Persian charm causes love and speedy marriage. Mme. LA BLANCH prescribes for all curable diseases. Residence and office, No. 115 West 26th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

A TEST—MRS. VANHORN, THE GREAT INDEPENDENT business and medical Clairvoyant, has the great Egyptian Talisman to cause love, speedy marriages, prosperity in business; reveals all events through life, your thoughts as you enter, likeness and name. $50,000 reward for any one who can equal her. No. 204 West 34th-st., below 7th-av. Gents not admitted.

ALL WHO WISH TO CONSULT A GENUINE Clairvoyant will do well to call at No. 236 East 30th-st. before going elsewhere. No showing future husband's likeness or other humbuggery. Her revelations are wonderful.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PEW NO. 60, MIDDLE AISLE, BRICK Presbyterian Church; one of the best in the church. Apply to Mr. HALL, Sexton.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as nurse and seamstress; understands the care of children thoroughly; dressing hair, &c.; or assist with the chamberwork and to do sewing; has lived in first-class families; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 121 West 17th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR SEVERAL EXPERIENCED cooks and laundresses, nurses, waitresses and general servants, whose references are most unexceptionable to the first families, at MANNING'S, No. 15 Court-st., Brooklyn, (opposite the City Hall.) N. B.—Excellent servants waiting for country situations.

WANTED—AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 329 4TH-AV., City or country situations for a large number of first-class cooks, cooks, washers and ironers, laundresses, waitresses, chambermaids, ladies' maids, nurses, housekeepers, for private families, hotels, boarding-houses, &c.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, the washing of a family and gentlemen, at her own house; gentlemen's washing and plain washing done at seventy-five cents per dozen. Call at No. 121 3d-av., near 14th-st., in the rear house. Mrs. McCANN.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as first-class laundress; understands French fluting, fine muslins, &c.; refers to her last place, where she lived for four years. Apply at No. 331 4th-av.

WANTED—THE WASHING OF SOME FAMILIES by the month or week; does gentlemen's up in the best manner; seventy-five cents a dozen. Address Mrs. BURNS, No. 332 East 24th-st., second floor, back room; all the week.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman; is a good cook and baker, and is willing to assist with the washing and ironing; good reference given. Call at No. 81 West 28th-st., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook in a private family; understands soups, meat, poultry and game, and all kinds of desserts; also boning and larding; the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 340 West 25th-st., first floor.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as a good plain cook; will do washing and ironing, or will do laundry and chamberwork; in City or country; good City reference. Call at No. 102 East 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman as seamstress; can do family sewing and dress-making, or attend growing children and do chamberwork; City references. Call at No. 203 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT woman as nurse; will care a baby or growing children, or do ladies' fineries and fluting; City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th-st., near 7th-av., first floor; call for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as first-class cook; understands soups, jellies and desserts of all kinds; is an excellent baker; will assist with coarse washing; good City reference. Call at No. 348 West 25th-st., in the store.

WANTED—A LAUNDRESS' SITUATION BY A respectable young woman; she thoroughly understands her business; flute, do up ladies' fine muslins nicely, or chambermaid and laundress, or fine washing; City or country. Call at No. 329 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY RESPECTABLE American young woman as cook, or cook, washer and ironer, or to do housework; good cook and good laundress; good reference; City or country. Apply at No. 329 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A SUPERIOR COOK, WITH excellent City reference, a situation in a private family, boarding-house or hotel; makes pastries, soups, jellies, game, and mock turtle soup in the season. Call at No. 353 East 29th-st., near 2d-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as first-class waitress or chambermaid and assist with the washing; has the best of City reference from her last places. Call at No. 147 East 32d-st., between Lexington and 3d avs., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman as chambermaid and waitress, or nurse and plain seamstress; City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th-st., near 7th-av., first floor.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT Scotch girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress. Call for two days at No. 435 West 25th-st., back room, top floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE LAUNDRESS, to take washing and ironing at her residence, No. 313 East 32d-st., third floor, back room; best of City reference.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A situation as cook; understands pastry; no objections to country; a number of years in last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 203 West 27th-st.

WANTED—BY A SEAMSTRESS, A SITUATION; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; understands all kinds of family sewing; good City reference. Call at No. 225 West 30th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, TO do fine or family washing at her own residence, or would go out by the day; good reference. Call at No. 224 East 29th-st., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GOOD COOK; can make good bread and biscuit, and all kinds of dessert; no objections to assist with washing. Call at No. 113 West 15th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as chambermaid and waitress, and would assist with the washing and ironing; has good reference. Call at No. 342 East 23d-st., second floor.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN GIRL, A SITUATION to do general housework, or as cook, washer and ironer; best of references. Apply at No. 17 Stanton-st., near Bowery.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH dressmaker a few more engagements by the day or week in private families. Call on or address AUROUZE, No. 180 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD COOK and baker, or laundress, in a small family, City or country; City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERMAN girl to do general housework. Call at No. 183 2d-st., first floor, between Avenues A and B.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as chambermaid and waitress; best of City reference. Apply at 141 East 13th-st., third floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS A FIRST-class laundress; can give good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 145 East 22d-st.

WANTED—BY A GIRL, A SITUATION AS chambermaid, nurse or waitress. Call at No. 183 2d-st., between Avenues A and B.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT to do chamberwork and assist in the washing. Call at No. 269 West 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK; IS WILLING to assist with the washing; City reference given. Call at No. 216 West 27th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN as monthly or an infant's nurse; has had experience in both. Inquire for two days, No. 109 West 2[illegible]th-st.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS USEFUL MAN around a gentleman's place, by a very neat and trustworthy young man; is a thorough coachman and groom; displays great taste about horses; can do plain gardening, milk, &c.; is a careful and trusty servant; refers to his last employer. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A PROTESTANT man and wife; wife to do general housework of a small family; man as coachman and gardener and milk; both of careful, honest, sober and industrious habits; first-class reference; country preferred. Address H., Box No. 205 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY A young man, who thoroughly understands his business in every respect, and is perfectly willing to make himself generally useful; can milk; good City reference. Address J. S. D., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family; can give the best City reference for honesty, sobriety and capability; he can refer to his last employer. Call at No. 334 East 21st-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY a young man who thoroughly understands his business in every respect, and is perfectly willing to make himself generally useful; can milk; good City reference. Address J. L., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUATION as gardener and coachman; thoroughly understands it; will be found willing and obliging; best City reference. Address T. H., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED FRENCHMAN, a situation as waiter in a small private family; has good City references. Address A. NOEL, No. 122 Greene-st., for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom, or to take care of a place, by a single man; City or country; good reference. Address W. O., Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COACHMANS SITUATION BY A single man, who thoroughly understands his business; good City reference. Address L. V., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A BOY 16 YEARS old; has waited on table under a butler; has best City references. Apply at No. 80 5th-av., before 12 o'clock.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS ASSISTANT book-keeper, cashier or accountant, by a young man of good address; last five years with a large City house; three years as cashier; desires a position requiring knowledge of accounts; references unexceptionable. Address T., Box No. 110 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN THE FLOUR and feed business by a young man who has had experience in it for about ten years; perfectly capable of taking charge of the business; country preferred; terms moderate; not afraid of work; best of reference given. Address FLOUR, Box No. 4,086 Post Office, New-York.

HELP WANTED.

A MAN OF ENTERPRISE WANTED to open a free test office for Wolcott's Pain Paint and Annihilator in each of the Southern States, Canada and Pacific Coast. Large profits and conscientious employment, requiring but small capital. Those who wish can call and see the remarkable cures performed for scores of people every day, at No. 170 Chatham-square, New-York, or address R. L. WOLCOTT, No. 170 Chatham-square, New-York.

WANTED—FOR FIRST-CLASS UP-TOWN situations, a number of good waitresses, chambermaids, nurses, seamstresses, ladies' maids, cooks, laundresses, American, English Irish, German, all suited at No. 1,270 Broadway; hotels and country families supplied with servants. Knickerbocker Employment Office, No. 1,270 Broadway, between 32d and 33d sts.

WANTED—AN INTELLIGENT YOUNG WOMAN to go into the country as cook, washer and ironer; must bring good references; to a good servant a comfortable home and ample wages will be offered. Apply to-day at No. 236 East 12th-st., near 2d-av.

WANTED—FOR EXCELLENT SITUATIONS, a large number of nurses, seamstresses, waitresses, ladies' maids, laundresses, cooks of all kinds. All English, American, Irish, Scotch, German, suited at BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av.

COMPOSITORS.—WANTED, SEVERAL BOOK compositors on good, steady work; only careful, accurate hands need apply. Inquire at No. 1 Spruce-st., up stairs.

WANTED—A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS, competent and well recommended. Apply at No. 35 East 41st-st.

SHIPPING.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

VILLE DE PARIS..SURMONT....SATURDAY, Jan. 23
PEREIRE..........DUCHESNE...SATURDAY, Feb. 6
ST. LAURENT.....ROUSSEAU...SATURDAY, Feb. 20

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,)
TO BREST OR HAVRE,
First cabin, $140; second cabin, $85.
TO PARIS,
including railway tickets, furnished on board,
First cabin, $145; second cabin, $88.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

Medical attendance free of charge.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
SAILING EVERY WEDNESDAY.

CUBA..............Jan. 20 | RUSSIA..............Feb. 10
JAVA..............Jan. 27 | CHINA..............Feb. 17
AUSTRALIAN .....Feb. 3 | CUBA..............Feb. 24

Passage money payable in gold.
Cabin....................$130 | Second Cabin..........$80
Cabin to Paris....................$145

No steerage passengers carried.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables, unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent; and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
From Pier No. 46 North River, WEDNESDAYS.

COLORADO..........3,015 tons........Jan. 20, at 10 A. M.
NEBRASKA..........3,392 tons........Jan. 27, at 2 P. M.
MANHATTAN.........2,965 tons........Feb. 3, at 11 A. M.
NEVADA (new).........................Feb. 10, at 3 P. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold; Steerage, $30, currency.

Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms.

For freight or passage, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage of
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND DERRY.

THE ANCHOR LINE,
favorite Clyde-built Steamers, are intended to sail

EVERY SATURDAY

From Pier No. 20, North River, 12 o'clock, noon.

CALEDONIA.......Jan. 23 | EUROPA..............Feb. 13
COLUMBIA.........Jan. 30 | INDIA..............Feb. 20
BRITANNIA.......Feb. 6 | IOWA..............Feb. 27

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.

Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow, or Derry, $90 and $75.
Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $160.
Steerage, to Glasgow or Derry, $30; Intermediate, $35.
Prepaid Certificates from these ports, $37.

Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.

Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain and Ireland.

For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York, to
HENDERSON BROTHERS.

CUNARD LINE OF STEAMERS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY THURSDAY.

TRIPOLI..........Jan. 28 | PALMYRA..........Feb. 4
TARIFA...........Feb. 11 | SIBERIA..........Feb. 18

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK:
Cabin..............................$80 Gold.
Steerage..........................$30 Currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at lowest rates.

For Freight or Passage, apply at No. 4 Bowling-green.
E. CUNARD.

NATIONAL LINE.

THE STEAMSHIP DENMARK, CUTTING.
Will leave SATURDAY, Jan. 23, at 12 M., from Pier No. 47 North River.

Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100; Steerage, $30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.

Apply at the Company's office, Nos. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.

ANCHOR LINE.
The steamship IOWA, Capt. HEDDERWICK, will sail on SATURDAY, 23d inst., at 12 o'clock noon, from Pier No. 20 North River, for above port direct. For further information apply at the Company's offices, No. 6 Bowling Green, New-York.
HENDERSON BROTHERS.

STEAM TO GLASGOW.

ANCHOR LINE.
The steamship ACADIA, Capt. LEES, will sail on WEDNESDAY, 20th inst., at 12 o'clock noon, from Pier No. 20 North River, for above port direct. For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of mail steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF ANTWERP..........Saturday, Jan. 23, 1 P. M.
KANGAROO (via Halifax).......Tuesday, Jan. 26, 1 P. M.
CITY OF LONDON..............Saturday, Jan. 30, 8 A. M.
CITY OF BALTIMORE..........Saturday, Feb. 6, 1 P. M.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$30 and 35
To London	105	To London	35 and 40
To Paris	115	To Paris	42 and 47
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	45	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM COMMUNICATION DIRECT BETWEEN NEW-YORK, AND NEW-ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIA, VIA PANAMA.

THE PANAMA, NEW-ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIAN ROYAL MAIL COMPANY dispatch a steamer every month, sailing from Panama about the 20th, upon the arrival of the British Mail steamer at Aspinwall. The Pacific Mail Company's steamer leaving New-York for Aspinwall on the 9th of each month will make the necessary connection. Passengers and cargo booked through from New-York to the several Colonial ports.

A special steamer runs to the newly discovered gold region of Hokitika.

For further information regarding rates of freight, passage money, &c., &c., apply to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, No. 59 Wall-st., or to
CHARLES W. WEST, Agent,
No. 23 William-st., New-York.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.

Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:

First Cabin.			
Outside.	Inside.	Second Cabin.	Steerage.
$275	$225	$150	$75

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon,

FOUR TIMES A MONTH

On 1st, 9th, 16th and 24th,

except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.

JAN. 23—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. CONNER, connecting with MONTANA, Capt. W. H. WEST.

Steamer leaving Feb. 9 connects closely with steamer CHINA, leaving San Francisco March 5, 1869, for China and Japan.

For passage tickets and all further information apply at the Company's ticket office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st. F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:

MERRIMACK, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, Jan. 23.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Feb. 23.
MISSISSIPPI, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, March 23.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE BAHAMA GOVERNMENT FOR CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch the splendid side-wheel steamer EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE, Jan. 28, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River. For engagements of freight or passage apply to S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY
Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE..........................Jan. 21.
EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE, via Nassau..........Jan. 28.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS.....................Feb. 4.

For freight or passage apply to
S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.—New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line, sailing every twenty days. The fine steamship GRANADA, Capt. F. N. HARRIS, will leave Pier No. 17 East River, on FRIDAY, Jan. 29, at 10 A. M. Passage to Havana, $65 currency. For freight passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 44 Beaver-st.

FOR MOBILE.

VIA FERNANDINA ROUTE.

The Florida Railroad Company will dispatch the first-class steamer

FLAG, Capt. HOFFMAN,

on SATURDAY, Jan. 23, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st. Cargo delivered without lighterage at Mobile. Is now receiving. Insurance guaranteed at one and a half per cent. to Mobile. Through rates and bills of lading given to Selma, Montgomery, and all points in the interior at lower rates than any other line.

Has splendid cabin accommodations for passengers going to Florida or the Gulf Ports.

For freight or passage apply to
J. F. PATTERSON, Agent, No. 174 Chambers-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS,

CALLING AT HAVANA,
Carrying the United States mails.
The well-known steamship
VIRGO, Capt. BULKLEY,
will leave Pier No. 36 North River, on
SATURDAY, Jan. 23, at 3 o'clock P. M.

RAPIDAN follows..Jan. 30.
BIENVILLE follows..Feb. 6.
DE SOTO follows..Feb. 13.

Through rates and through bills of lading given to Galveston, Indianola, Lavacca and Rock Port, Texas; Mobile, Ala., and to all points on the Mississippi River.

No Havana freight received on day of sailing.

For freight apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, SEMI-WEEKLY.

BLACK STAR INDEPENDENT LINE.
OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY.

The first-class steamship HUNTSVILLE will leave Pier No. 13 North River, on SATURDAY, Jan. 23, at 3 P. M.

For freight or passage apply to
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

Cabin passage $20.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS BY PACIFIC Mail Steamship Company.—Steamer ARIZONA sails on THURSDAY, Dec. 31, at 12 M., from Pier No. 42 North River.

Freight received until 4 P. M., WEDNESDAY, Dec. 30.
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
Freight Agents.

SHIPPING.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

THE CROMWELL LINE.

Steamships of this Line will leave Pier No. 9 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:

GEO. CROMWELL......VAILL......SATURDAY, Jan. 23
GEO. WASHINGTON...GAGER.....SATURDAY, Jan. 30

Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at through rates.

For passage, first and second class, or freight apply to the agents, H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—REGULAR LINE.—The fast and elegant side-wheel steamship MAGNOLIA, M. B. CROWELL, Commander, will be dispatched on THURSDAY, Jan. 21, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 8 North River. Cabin passage reduced to $15. Through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest. Agents in Charleston (RAVENEL & CO.) forward all goods free of commission. ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

The steamship SARAGOSSA will sail on the following THURSDAY.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS BY PACIFIC MAIL Steamship Company's steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY, sailing on SATURDAY, 23d inst., at 12 M. Freight received until 4 P. M. on FRIDAY, 22d inst.

All former facilities afforded to shippers in collecting inland charges, &c. F. R. BABY, Agent.

AUCTION SALES.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF 400 LOTS,

PART OF

The Morris-Stebbins Tract.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Jan. 28, 1869, at 12 o'clock M., at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York,

400 VALUABLE BUILDING LOTS,

SITUATE ON

The Grand Central Avenue,

a continuation of the 7th and 8th-av. Boulevard, about three-quarters of a mile from Harlem Bridge, in Westchester County, on a line with 175th-st., and about 1,200 feet from the Morrisania and Melrose Stations of the Harlem Railroad, and one-quarter of a mile from Fordham horse cars, making the property accessible at all hours of day or night.

It is now proposed to place this portion of Westchester County under the charge of the

CENTRAL PARK COMMISSIONERS.

This property thus situated offers unusual inducements, either as an investment or for the purpose of erecting suburban residences, combining the advantage of city and country.

Maps at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF SIXTY FOUR VALUABLE BUILDING LOTS, COMPRISING THE ENTIRE BLOCK BOUNDED BY 9TH AND 10TH AVS., 57TH AND 58TH STS., TO CLOSE AN UNDIVIDED INTEREST.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON WEDNESDAY, JAN. 20, 1869, AT 12 O'CLOCK AT THE EXCHANGE SALESROOM, NO. 111 BROADWAY, TRINITY BUILDING, N. Y.,

The following described Real Estate, viz.:

57TH-ST.—32 lots on north side of 57th-st., comprising the entire front between 9th and 10th avs.

58TH-ST.—24 lots on south side of 58th-st., comprising the entire front between 9th and 10th avs.

9TH-AV.—4 lots on southwest corner of 9th-av. and 58th-st.; 9th-av. is paved with Belgian pavement.

10TH-AV.—4 lots on southeast corner of 10th-av. and 58th-st.

The above described lots being in the immediate vicinity of the Central Park, and of first-class improvements, are rapidly enhancing in value, and very desirable as an investment; and to those wishing to purchase with a view to the erection of private residences, the lots on 57th-st. offer unusual inducements, the street being 100 feet wide, paved with Belgian pavement, on high, commanding ground, and very near the Central Park.

TERMS OF SALE UNUSUALLY LIBERAL, viz.: 70 per cent. may remain on bond and mortgage, with privilege of paying at any time by giving thirty days' notice.

Maps at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st., New-York.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. R. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.—THIS DAY, (Tuesday, Jan. 19,) at 11 o'clock, within their store:

1,500 packages Malaga Raisins.
220 kegs Sun Raisins.
200 frails Seedless Raisins, stained.
100 cases Catton Figs.
70 cases Basket Figs.
5,000 drums Figs.
90 barrels Almeria Grapes.
75 barrels Italian Chestnuts.
Whatever may be the state of the weather:
70 cases Valencia Oranges.

J. H. DRAPER, Auctioneer.

BY JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., ON THURSDAY, Jan. 21, at 12 o'clock noon, within their store, No. 112 Pearl-st., Hanover-square:

500 Boxes choice loose Muscatel Raisins, sound.
74 Boxes choice loose Muscatel Raisins, damaged.
39 Cases Figs, containing 3,876 boxes.
6 Cases Figs, containing 100 boxes each.
968 Boxes Figs, 10 lbs. each.
183 Boxes Figs.
300 Drums Figs, damaged.
7 Bags Figs, containing 875 boxes.
100 Cases Smyrna Liquorice Paste, sound and in good order.
50 Cases Prunes, in jars.
8 Casks Pecan Nuts.
21 Barrels Pecan Nuts.
5 Cases Pecan Nuts.
1 Hogshead Pecan Nuts.
7 Sacks Pecan Nuts.

EDW. A. LAWRENCE, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.—LAWRENCE, WRIGHT & STRATTON will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Jan. 21, 1869, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York:

The valuable Water Front at Brooklyn, (formerly Williamsburg,) situated 100 feet south of the Grand-street Ferry, and distant 25 feet north of South First-st., consisting of three lots, each 25 feet front, by the whole depth from the river to Water-st., or (the old two-rod road,) with the right to fill in front of the same to the bulkhead line, as established by law, together with all the valuable water rights and privileges in front of the premises. Terms on day of sale.

Maps and particulars at auctioneers' office, No. 11 Pine-st., New-York.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Auctioneers.

THURSDAY, JAN. 21, AT 12 O'CLOCK, at the Exchange Salesroom.

60TH-ST.—Three lots on 60th-st., 275 feet east of 3d-av.; 60th-st. is regulated, curbed, guttered, paved and sewered, and has the gas and Croton.

131ST-ST.—Two-story house, (30x30,) and three lots on 131st-st., 125 feet east of 12th-av.; house in good order and close to Hudson River Railroad Depot.

EAST 31ST-ST.—Three-story brick house and lot, No. 47 East 31st-st., north side, 100 feet west of 4th-av.; is in fine order and contains the modern improvements; fixtures go with the house. Maps at No. 77 Cedar-st.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

GIRARD HOUSE FURNITURE AT AUCTION THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) Jan. 19, commencing at 10½ o'clock, at the corner of Chambers-st. and West Broadway, and to continue from day to day until the whole is disposed of. Also all the counters, desks, iron safes, linens, blankets, chandeliers, &c. Catalogues giving full particulars at the sale.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

BY ORDER OF ASSIGNEES.—THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, at No. 101 Liberty-st., a general assortment of silver-plated ware and cutlery. TO-MORROW, at 11 o'clock, office furniture and three iron safes.

P. LEVY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL A SUPERB COLLECTION OF OIL-PAINTINGS, at Artists' Salesroom, No. 80 Nassau-st., at 10½ o'clock, on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, Jan. 19 and 20.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. HAVING SOLD the entire block of thirty-two lots between Madison and 4th avs., 45th and 46th sts., at private sale, the executors of the Pearsall estate have concluded to withdraw the balance from auction THIS DAY.

DRY GOODS.

BARGAINS

IN RICH FURS.
THE SALE WILL CONTINUE FOR THIRTY DAYS, AT LESS THAN COST.
TERRY, NO. 19 UNION-SQUARE.

WE STAND BY THOSE WHO STAND BY US.

TREMENDOUS ADVANCE ON MUSLINS.
OUR PRICES NOT CHANGED.

The benefit of the advance given to our customers.
STORE CROWDED WITH PEOPLE,
EVERYBODY AFTER MUSLINS.

Those who took our advice given in our advertisement ten days ago and bought, will have saved several cents a yard. We are now selling below wholesale rates, but next week our prices will change.

GOOD MUSLINS 10c. FINE SHEETINGS 10c.
HEAVY YARD-WIDE MUSLINS, 12½c.
FINE YARD-WIDE MUSLINS, 12½c.
MUSLINS FINE AND HEAVY,
ALMOST LIKE WAMSUTTA, 12½c. and 15c.,
LOWER PRICED MUSLINS, 6c., 8c. and 9c.
WE SELL BEST WAMSUTTA, 20c.

What do others charge for Wamsuttas?
Buy your Muslins of us and save from 5c. to 6c. a yard.
Also immense lots of ALPACAS,
TABLE LINENS, BLANKETS, FLANNELS, &c.,
AT ANY PRICE YOU WISH.
The above prices are only for "CASH DOWN."
FOSTER BROTHERS, 8th-av., near 18th-st.,
FOSTER BROTHERS, No. 272 Bleecker-st.,
And FOSTER BROTHERS, Fort Wayne, Ind.

TEACHERS.

A YOUNG SWISS LADY DESIRES A situation as governess in a gentleman's family, where she could teach French, German, English and music. Address B. R., care of A. L. Seaton, No. 27 William-st.

WANTED.—A LADY WISHES A SITUATION to teach young children; will assist in sewing and make herself useful for the sake of a good home; terms very moderate. Address L. E. L., Newark, N. J.

RESIDENT FRENCH TEACHER WANTED in a boys' school in this City; one knowing some German preferred. Address, in French, PRINCIPAL, Station F.

GOVERNESS WANTED IN A PRIVATE family capable of teaching the English branches, French and music. Apply at No. 31 East 37th-st., or Post Office Box No. 31.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD.—TO LET TO ONE OR TWO GENTLEmen a comfortable furnished front room, with plain board, in a private residence, 45th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.; first-class location. Address with reference, A. B. C., Box No. 339 Post Office.

A LADY OCCUPYING A MODERN HOUSE near Irving Hall and the Academy of Music will let a choice of handsomely-furnished rooms with or without board. Apply at No. 133 East 15th-st., near Irving-place.

A LARGE FRONT ROOM ON THE fourth floor, facing south, to let with board. Also, a basement room suitable for a doctor's office. Apply at No. 15 West 24th-st.

TO LET—IN NINTH WARD, PARLOR AND bedroom, furnished, with partial board, to single middle-aged gentlemen; family private. Apply at No. 658 Greenwich-st.

NO. 52 EAST 15TH-ST., NEAR IRVING-place—A suite of handsome furnished rooms on second floor, with board, to a family or party of gentlemen; reference given and required.

BOARD AT HARLEM.—A GENTLEMAN and his wife desire to obtain board on the west side of Harlem in a private family. Address, stating terms and location, D. B. S., Box No. 1,843 Post Office, N. Y.

A PLEASANT SUITE OF FRONT ROOMS to let, with or without board, at No. 17 East 37th-st.; references exchanged.

NO. 36 WEST 10TH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH and 6th avs.—Beautiful large front room, neatly furnished; modern improvements.

NO. 4 EAST 10TH-ST., ONE DOOR FROM 5TH-av., furnished apartments, three rooms en suite, with conveniences complete, to let with private table only.

RAILROADS.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

Leave James-slip 8:30 A. M., Mail train for Greenport; 10 A. M., Northport, Huntington and Glen Cove; 3 P. M., Express, River Head; 4 P. M., Northport, Huntington and Glen Cove; 5:30 P. M., Famingdale and way stations. All trains connect with branch to Hempstead. Sunday train at 9 A. M. from Hunter's Point for Northport, Huntington and Glen Cove.

I. D. BARTON, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:

8 A. M.—Day Express, for Rochester, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Cleveland, Cincinnati, and all points West and South.

8:30 A. M.—Way Train, Daily, for Otisville and intermediate Stations.

10 A. M.—Express Mail, for Dunkirk, Cleveland, Cincinnati and all points West and South.

3:15 P. M.—Way Train, for Middletown and intermediate Stations.

4 P. M.—Way Express, stopping only at Sterling Junction, Turner's, and Stations west of Turner's, (except Oxford,) to Newburg, Warwick, Montgomery, Unionville and Port Jervis.

5 P. M.—Way Train, for Suffern and intermediate Stations.

6 P. M.—Way Train, for Suffern and intermediate Stations.

6:30 P. M.—Night Express, Daily, for all points West and South. By this Train Sleeping Coaches will run through to Buffalo, Rochester and Cincinnati, without change.

8 P. M.—Emigrant Train, Daily, for the West.

Also Way Trains for Rutherford Park, Passaic and Paterson at 6:45 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M., and 1:45, 4:15, 6:45 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate Stations.

SUNDAY TRAINS.—8:30 A. M., Way Train for Otisville—1:45 P. M., for Paterson—6:30 P. M., Night Express, for Rochester, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Cleveland, Cincinnati, and all points West and South—8 P. M., Emigrant and Way Train—11 P. M., for Paterson and Port Jervis.

Express Trains run through to Buffalo, Rochester, Dunkirk, Cleveland and Cincinnati without change of coaches, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.

Perfectly ventilated and luxurious sleeping coaches accompany all night trains.

Tickets can be obtained at the Company's offices, No. 241 Broadway and Depot foot of Chambers-st., New-York; also, at Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.

WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, Nov. 23, 1868, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:

8 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Rutland and North. Drawing-room cars from New-York to Rochester, connecting with the sleeping-cars for the West, via either North or South Shore Line.

10 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.

11:30 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for the West. Drawing-room car attached to this train through to Troy.

3:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with drawing-room car attached, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.

4:35 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, for Albany and Troy, connecting at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.

6:00 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-cars every day, except Saturdays, attached from New-York, through to Ogdensburg without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.

11 P. M. train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North.

A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 9 A. M. Returning leave Poughkeepsie at 3 P. M., arriving in New-York at 6:20.

Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:40 P. M. Returning, leaves Millerton at 4:30 P. M., arriving at New-York at 12 M.

WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains will leave New-York by the Pavonia Ferry, foot of Chambers-st., as follows: At 9 A. M., 1, 4:15, 5:15 and 6:30 P. M. And Saturdays only 12, midnight. The 1 and 4:15 P. M. run through to Monsey.

Nov. 2, 1868. THOS. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BOSTON, VIA NEWPORT AND FALL RIVER.

BY THE OLD FALL RIVER LINE,
BETWEEN
NEW-YORK AND BOSTON,
NEWPORT, FALL RIVER, TAUNTON,
NEW-BEDFORD and CAPE COD TOWNS AND NANTUCKET.

Rates of fare and freight always as low as by any other regular line.

One of the Magnificent Steamboats,
NEWPORT or OLD COLONY,
Leaves Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-st., at 4 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted.

By this route passengers can take train from Newport at 4 A. M., and arrive in Boston at 6:10 A. M., in time to connect with all Northern and Eastern trains; or rest undisturbed, breakfast on board, and take 7:45 A. M. train, and arrive in Boston at early business hours.

E. LITTLEFIELD, Agent,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 19, 1868. No. 72 Broadway, N. Y.

STONINGTON LINE.

TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.

GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT.

Fare always as low as by any other line.
The new and elegant side-wheel steamers
STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT,
Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL.
From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River,
at 4 P. M.,
Arriving ahead of all other lines.

Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at the principal hotels, at No. 2 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway. D. S. BABCOCK, President Stonington Steamboat Company.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &C.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

INSTRUCTION.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S
CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL,
With Primary Department and Gymnasium,
Nos. 212 and 214 5th-av.

"AMER. SCHOOL INST.," FOUNDED 1855,

Is a reliable and practical Educational Bureau,
To aid those who want well-qualified Teachers;
To represent Teachers who seek positions;
To give parents information of good Schools;
To sell, rent and exchange School properties.
Fourteen years' trial proves it efficient in securing THE RIGHT TEACHER FOR THE RIGHT PLACE.
All wanting Teachers should see Teachers' Bulletin.
Teachers seeking positions should have Application Form. Demand for Experienced Teachers is constant. Early applications desirable.
J. W. SCHERMERHORN, Actuary, 14 Bond-st., N. Y.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS

DANBURY, CONN.
F. J. JACKSON, Principal.

LESPINASSE FRENCH INSTITUTE, Washington Heights, 170th-st. Boarding School for boys; French, language of the school; graduating courses for the modern languages, mathematics and business. Circulars, LEROY'S, No. 913 Broadway, and G. LESPINASSE, No. 35 John-st., first floor.

ROCKY DELL INSTITUTE, LIME ROCK, CONN.—A first-class Boarding School for boys. Superior advantages in all departments; rooms commodious and neatly furnished. Boys fitted for college or business. For circulars and full information, address the Principal at Lime Rock, or No. 230 Fulton-st., New-York.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—Spring session of 19 weeks begins Feb. 18. Superior advantages in all departments. Rooms commodious, carpeted and neatly furnished; steam heat; gas light: rates reasonable. GEO. C. SMITH.

BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, &C., FOR BUSINESS.—Messrs. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, teach book-keeping practically: they also remove stiffness, cramping or trembling, and make elegant business penman.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys; pupils received at any time. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

MISS E. J. MACKIE'S FAMILY SCHOOL for young ladies, at Newburg, N. Y. The semi-annual term begins Feb. 3. For circulars, address the Principal.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG Ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. For circulars, address the principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

MAPLE HALL FEMALE SEMINARY, Jamaica, L. I.—Second term opens Feb. 8, 1869.
P. A. ANDREU.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S ENGLISH and FRENCH Boarding School for young ladies, New-Brunswick, N. J.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—THE POUGHKEEPSIE BOOK-bindery, in complete working order; must be sold within thirty days, or will be moved to New-York. Apply to JOHN R. HOOLE, No. 78 Duane-st., New-York, or at the bindery, THOS. T. SPENCER, No. 268 Main-st., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

A BARGAIN—THE STOCK AND FIXTURES with the good-will of the old-established furniture manufactory and warerooms, No. 598 Broadway, (late of I. A. Vrede,) for sale.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGES, VELOCIPEDES, SLEIGHS,

ALL STYLES; GREAT BARGAINS.
HARNESS, BELLS, ROBES, &c.,
At warerooms of CALVIN WITTY,
No. 638 Broadway.
A lot of second-hand Carriages for sale cheap.

FOR SALE—SIX OR SEVEN YOUNG HORSES; a lady or child may drive or ride them; they will show for themselves. Apply at the stable corner of 4th-av. and 72d-st.

FOR SALE—FOR $150, A LIGHT TRUCK, AL-most new, suitable for the feed, flour, or the grocery business, or a carpenter. Apply to M. KIERNAN, corner 37th-st. and 11th-av.

A BUTCHER CART FOR SALE CHEAP, nearly new. Apply at No. 44 Jay-st., near West-st., until sold.

FOR SALE—A CARTMAN'S CART AT A BAR-gain; new and thoroughly built. Apply at No. 59 Lewis-st.

HORSE, TOP WAGON AND HARNESS, all in good order, for sale cheap. Inquire, till sold, of JOHN AITON, grocer, No. 441 West 36th-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A CARRIAGE IN PER-fect order, at No. 333 East 47th-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

Business Property

FOR SALE.

Broadway, between Franklin and White sts.
Duane-st., between Greenwich and Washington sts.
Grand-st., between Green and Wooster sts.
Grand-st., between Attorney and Clinton sts.
New Bowery, between Madison and Roosevelt sts.
Gold-st., near Ann-st.
Greene-st., between Broome and Spring sts.
Jacob-st., near Frankfort-st.
Madison-st., between Pike and Market sts.
Water-st., between Coenties and Old-slips.
Vesey-st., between Greenwich and Washington sts.
Laurens-st., between Broome and Spring sts.
Carmine-st., between Bleecker and Bedford sts.
West-st., near Liberty-st.
Thompson-st., between Spring and Prince sts.
Mulberry-st., between Canal and Bayard sts.
Laurens-st., between Prince and Houston sts.
Wooster-st., between Grand and Broome sts.
For full particulars, apply at the office of

JOHN McCLAVE, No. 44 Pine-st.

FOR SALE.

THOSE VALUABLE STORES, NOS. 75, 77, 79 and 81 VESEY-ST., CORNER OF WASHINGTON, LONG OCCUPIED BY WETMORE & CO.

FOR PRICE AND TERMS APPLY ON THE PREMISES.

TO INSTITUTIONS OR INVESTORS.

BROADWAY.

FOR SALE—The large and splendid property of the Merchants' Union Express Company, located northwest corner of Broadway and Franklin-st., embracing 50 feet front on Broadway by 150 feet deep, with costly six-story building, covering the whole lot, with rear and side entrance. The lofts and basement are rented at $40,000 per annum, and possession of the first floor can be given at ten days' notice. If not soon sold the first floor will be leased. Apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

THIRD-AV.—A VALUABLE PLOT OF ground, well improved with stores and dwellings, on 3d-av., corner included; size of ground, 100.5x110.

For particulars, apply to
ALLEN & BROWN,
No. 96 Broadway.

A VALUABLE CORNER PROPERTY on Grand-st., containing three lots, east of the Bowery; improved.

For particulars, apply to
ALLEN & BROWN,
No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A FULL HALF BLOCK OF ground on 8th-av., running through to 9th-av., (32 lots,) fronting Central Park. Also, several desirable plots of lots on the Central Park and Boulevard.

Apply to ALLEN & BROWN,
No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—ONE OR MORE OF THOSE NEW four-story high-stoop brown-stone houses on the north side of 54th-st., between 7th and Madison avs.; finished in a very superior manner. Inquire of the owner, on the premises, (possession immediately,) JOHN C. SARES.

FIFTY-THIRD-ST., 150 FEET EAST of 5th-av., two lots, $28,000. Also, 26 acres and 12 acres in Westchester County, near the Iron Bridge, well situated for dividing into lots. Apply to
FRANK G. BROWN,
No. 58 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A PLOT OF GROUND ON ELM-st., near Leonard-st., with an "L" on Catharine-lane, being about 22 feet front on Elm-st. and 40 feet front on Catharine-lane; on the same block with New-York Life Insurance Company's own building; $45,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

WATER FRONT—ON THE NORTH SIDE OF the Harlem River, east of the iron bridge, in plots from 100 to 1,000 feet front with any number of lots in rear to connect. Apply to LEWIS B. BROWN, No. 58 Broadway.

A RARE CHANCE.—EIGHT LOTS OF ground, (25x100.5 each,) with large house, for sale, near the Circle on 58th-st. None but principals need apply to DAVID HOYT, No. 286 Cherry-st.; or W. GERMOND, builder, 11th-st., near 4th-av.

FOR SALE, OR TO LEASE FOR BUSI-NESS PURPOSES—The four-story brick house, No. 30 Union-place, east side Union-square, between 15th and 16th sts., 26x125. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—FIFTEEN LOTS ON THE BOULE-vard and 195th-st.; eighteen lots at Fort Washington, and seventeen acres at White Plains. Terms easy. G. LESPINASSE, No. 35 John-st.

FOR SALE—THE PROPERTY KNOWN AS NOS. 5 and 7 William and Nos. 1 and 3 South William-st. Apply at No. 192 Broadway, from 11 to 12 o'clock, or at No. 149 East 27th-st., of PETER A. H. JACKSON.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR THREE-STORY BRICK tenement-houses Nos. 633, 635, 637 and 639 5th-st., between Avenues B and C. Apply to E. W. VAN VOORHIS, Jr., No. 83 Nassau-st.

$17.500—A YEAR-OLD FIRST-CLASS three-story high-stoop brown-stone front house, 15x57, lot 100 feet deep; East 46th-st., near 3d-av.; terms easy. A. J. PERRY, No. 2 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—FOUR LOTS OF GROUND, EACH 26x100, south side of 121st-st., 200 feet west of 10th-av. Apply at No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor.

FOR SALE—FIVE CHOICE LOTS ON NORTH side of 57th-st., west and near 5th-av. Apply to SHEPHERD & PARKER, No. 162 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A FINE FIVE-STORY CORNER store on South-st., below Wall-st.; 25x100; $75,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

A LIST OF HOUSES, BUSINESS PROP-ERTY, tenements and lots mailed free by STANLEY DAY, No. 925 Broadway.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

BROOKLYN HOUSE FOR SALE.—VERY superior house in Carroll-st., between Clinton and Henry sts.; 25x60, with lot 50x100; must be seen to be appreciated. Apply to PHELPS, FALLON & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

FOR SALE ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—The three-story frame houses, with brick basement and sub-cellar, Nos. 2 and 4 Clark-st., corner Columbia; terms easy. For permits to see the houses apply at No. 117 Columbia-st., Brooklyn.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

A HOME IN THE COUNTRY.

At SPUYTENTUYVIL,
At RIVERDALE, or
At YONKERS, on the Hudson River, or
At WEST MOUNT VERNON,
At BRONXVILLE,
At SCARSDALE, or
At CHAPPAQUA, on the Harlem Railroad.
FARMS and DWELLINGS for RENT or for SALE to suit customers of any capacity.
BUILDING PLOTS in great variety for SALE by
WALTER UNDERHILL, Yonkers, N. Y.

FOR SALE—AT PELHAM, WESTCHESTER County, N. Y., on the Sound, a first-class country seat; there are about 50 acres of land, beautifully laid out; the house is built of stone, in the best manner; is very large and convenient, and the outhouses are all that can be desired. Apply to WILLIAM A. DUNCAN, No. 187 Fulton-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—IN JERSEY CITY, ONE HOUSE and lot, No. 58 Newark-av.; also two lots in Railroad-av.; terms easy. Apply to A. K. BROWN, Attorney, First National Bank building, Exchange-place, Jersey City.

A LIST OF RESIDENCES, FARMS, lots, building sites, (Westchester County my specialty,) mailed free by STANLEY DAY, 925 Broadway.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—IN NEWARK, N. J.—THE PROPERTY known as the Union Building, opposite the Centre-st. Depot; the first floor and basement to be fitted as stores to suit tenants; the upper portion of the building can be easily altered into apartments suitable for a first-class boarding-house or hotel. The location is unequaled, it being only 200 feet from the depot of the N. J. R. R., where trains connect hourly with New-York. Possession about April 1. IRVING & BELKNAP, No. 68 William-st., Room No. 5.

TO LET IN NEWARK, N. J.—DWELLING-house located No. 9 Mulberry-st., one minute's walk from depot of New-Jersey Railroad; contains ten rooms, basement and cellar, extension, with kitchen and two small rooms for storage; water and gas; marble mantels; a first-class house; would make an excellent boarding-house; basement well adapted for store; possession immediately. IRVING & BELKNAP, No. 68 William-st., Room No. 5.

SCALES.

THE SAMPSON SCALE COMPANY,

NO. 240 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,

Manufacture and have constantly on hand for sale, WEIGH LOCK, RAILROAD TRACK, HAY, COAL, CATTLE, WAREHOUSE and every variety of smaller Scales.

No Scale before the public possesses the sensitiveness, simplicity, rigidity, accuracy, durability, compactness, facility and exactness of adjustment and adaptability to any location which belong to the

SAMPSON COMBINATION.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessees and Managers..............JARRETT & PALMER

In consequence of arrangements previously entered into, Messrs. Jarrett & Palmer are compelled to announce the
LAST NIGHTS, LAST NIGHTS,
LAST NIGHTS, LAST NIGHTS,
OF THE
GREAT DRAMA OF THE DAY.
GREAT DRAMA OF THE DAY.
AFTER DARK.
AFTER DARK.
LONDON BY NIGHT. LONDON BY NIGHT.
Last Nights, AFTER DARK, Great Railroad Scene.
Last Nights, AFTER DARK, The Villa of Lilacs.
Last Nights, AFTER DARK, The Silver Hell.
Last Nights, AFTER DARK, Blackfriar's Bridge.
Last Nights, AFTER DARK, and its homeless lodgers.
Last Nights, AFTER DARK, Concert Hall in London.
Last Nights, AFTER DARK, Tommy Dodd.
Last Nights, AFTER DARK, Banjo Solo.
Last Nights, AFTER DARK, Selected Cast.
Last Nights, AFTER DARK, Railroad Underground.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

The management has much pleasure in announcing that an engagement has been effected with the celebrated

LYDIA THOMPSON BURLESQUE TROUPE,

comprising Miss Lydia Thompson, accompanied by Miss Pauline Markham, Miss Lise Weber, Miss Ada Harland, Miss Emma Grattan, (her first appearance,) Mr. Harry Beckett and Mr. Hill. Musical director, Mr. Michael Connelly, who will make their first appearance on

MONDAY, FEB. 1, 1869,

in the grand spectacular burlesque extravaganza specially localized and adapted, entitled the

FORTY THIEVES;
OR,
STRIKING OIL IN FAMILY JARS.

The piece will be produced with
SPLENDID NEW SCENERY
by Lewis and Heilge.
MAGNIFICENT AND COSTLY NEW DRESSES
by Laurey; appointments by Benedict. New overture and incidental music composed and arranged by Michael Connelly.
Seats secured six days in advance.

THE TAMMANY. THE TAMMANY.

GENUINE AND PERHAPS UNPARALLELED SUCCESS.
TRIUMPHANT VINDICATION
OF THE
POPULAR AMUSEMENT IDEA!
SOMETHING REALLY GOOD!
POPULAR AND MODERATE PRICES!
PERFECT ORDER AND APPOINTMENTS!
AND SUCCESS WITH THE NEW-YORK PUBLIC IS INSURED.
FIFTY THOUSAND PERSONS.
Orderly, decorous amusement-lovers, ladies, gentlemen and children, have visited
THE MAMMOTH PALACE OF AMUSEMENT
since its inauguration.
SOME one of the FIFTY THOUSAND will tell you of its MULTIFARIOUS ATTRACTIONS AND PLEASING APPOINTMENTS. THE SCOPE of this advertisement will not enable their announcement.
STARTLING ACT UPON STARTLING ACT,
SONG, DANCE AND GAIETY.
GORGEOUS SCENERY, SPLENDID COSTUMES,
PLEASING NOVELTY, DELIGHTFUL SURROUNDINGS.
A HONEYCOMB OF RESORTS.
CAFE AMUSANT AND DORLAN'S OYSTER ROOMS NOW OPEN.
NEW PROGRAMME FOR MONDAY.
FIRST TIME OF MAFFIT'S COMIC PANTOMIME,
ROBERT MACAIRE.
The great SENYAHS, the wondrous VICTORELLIS,
MARIE BONFANTI
AND THE GRAND BALLET.
THE DASHWOODS. THE LOVES.
THE BURLESQUE COMPANY.
PUNCH AND JUDY. THE MAGIC TABLEAU.
Getz's Grand Allegorical Scene,
THE BIRTH OF THE NEW YEAR.
THE TWO GRAND ORCHESTRAS.
Admission, 50 cents; reserved orchestra circle, 50 cents extra; reserved orchestra chairs, $1 extra.
GRAND MATINEE NEXT SATURDAY AT 2.

SIGNORA ELENA LANARI,

PRIMA DONNA SOPRANO,
From the principal opera houses in Italy,
WILL MAKE HER DEBUT AT
STEINWAY HALL, ON TUESDAY EVENING,
JAN. 19.
SIGNORA ELENA LANARI
Will be assisted by
Mr. W. J. HILL, (Tenor.)
Signor GIORGIO RONCONI, (Baritone.)
Mr. HARRY SANDERSON, (Solo Pianist.)
Mr. V. C. BURNAP, (Organist.)
Mr. OTTO SINGER, (Piano accompanyist.)
Full programmes at the music stores.

Tickets of admission, $1; reserved seats, fifty cents extra; can be obtained at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; at the general ticket-office, No. 114 Broadway; at Wardwell's warerooms, No. 748 Broadway; and at the box-office of the hall.

Doors open at 7¼. Concert commences at 8.

GRAND RECEPTION

BY THE
NEW-YORK STATE MILITARY ASSOCIATION,
AT THE
TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT ARMORY,
14th-st., New-York,
TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 19, 1869.

PROGRAMME.

Part I.—Military Drill—8¼ to 9¼ o'clock.

EXHIBITION DRILL,
by a battalion of the Twenty-second Regiment Infantry, N. G., Lieut.-Col. W. W. Remmey, Commanding.

Part II.—Promenade—9¾ to 11 o'clock.
1. Promenade—"Fall In"..........................Kuppi
2. Overture—"Fra Diavolo"........................Auber
3. Galop—"L'Œil Creve"..........................Herve
4. Selections—"Martha"..........................Flotow
5. March—"Thou art so Near," arranged by Dodworth
6. Waltz—"Walnut Grove"..........................Dodworth
7. Morceaux—"Genevieve de Brabant"..............Offenbach
8. Collocation—"Old and Merry Friends"..........Dodworth
9. Mazourka—"Rosa"..............................Burkhardt
10. Galop—"Sleigh Bells"..........................Kuhner

Part III.—Dancing—11 to 1 o'clock.
1. Lanciers—"Busy B"..............................Salcedo
2. Galop—"Gen d'arme"............................Mendel
3. Quadrille—"La Perichole"......................Offenbach
4. Deux Temps—"Telegramme"......................Strauss
5. Galop—"Leichtes Blut"..........................Strauss
6. Lanciers—"Barbe-Bleu"..........................Offenbach
7. Polka Redowa—"Amoroso"........................Herzog
8. Redowa—"Autumn Roses"..........................Strauss
9. Quadrille—"Monstre"............................Herrman

Doors open at 7½. Concert at 8½.

A limited number of tickets only are issued, which may be had upon immediate application to the several regimental commanders in New-York and Brooklyn; at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; at Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway; at Delmonico's, 14th-st.; at Tiffany's, No. 550 Broadway; at Pond's, No. 547 Broadway, and of Lieut.-Col. Remmey, Treasurer, No. 626 Broadway, and Lieut.-Col. Heath, Secretary, No. 4 Bond-st. Price $2 each, admitting one person.

JANUARY 21. JANUARY.
21, 21, 21,
Mark well, 21 is the date
JANUARY
Of the famous
CARNIVAL BALL
CARNIVAL BALL
CARNIVAL BALL
OF THE
CERCLE FRANCAIS DE L'HARMONIE,
CERCLE FRANCAIS DE L'HARMONIE,
WITH ITS
GAYETIES AND NOVELTIES,
GAYETIES AND NOVELTIES,
NEW-YORK vs. PARIS,
NEW-YORK vs. PARIS,
AT THE
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
ON THE
21ST OF JANUARY.

Tickets and boxes at Schirmer's, No. 701, and McCoy's, No. 114 Broadway.

METROPOLITAN POLICE DISTRICT,
PRECINCT NO. 26, NEW-YORK, Jan. 19, 1869.

NOTICE.—COMPANY TO THE ROMAN CATH-OLIC ORPHAN BALL, ON TUESDAY, Jan. 19, at the Academy of Music, will be admitted at the main entrance in Irving-place: Coaches will approach from the north through Irving-place. In taking up, coaches will form in 14th-st., toward 3d-av. Gentlemen will please take the coach at the door and not wait for any particular coach. Fare in all cases will be one dollar for each passenger, without regard to distance in the City. No coach will be allowed in line but such as are passed by inspection.

JAMES GREER,
Captain and Inspector Hackney Coaches.

MISSIONARY CONCERT AT SAINT George's Chapel, in East 16th-st., on THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 21, at 8 o'clock. The following artists have kindly consented to take part: Mme. Gazzaniga, Prof. A. Matthison and R. J. Brown. A selected chorus from the choir of St. George's Church, under the leadership of Mr. W. F. Williams, will also assist. Tickets 50 cents; to be had at the door upon the evening of the concert.

DANCING.

DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY

No. 82 5th-av., corner 14th-st.
Misses and Masters, Wednesdays & Saturdays 4 o'clock.
Gentlemen, Tuesday and Friday evenings at.. 8 o'clock.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING CLASSES.—At No. 212 5th-av., and at his residence No. 681 5th-av. Send for a circular.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING,

Nos. 38, 39 and 40 Park-row.

On second, third and fourth stories. They are large, spacious, and splendidly lighted from front and rear. The building is thoroughly fireproof, thereby saving all charges of insurance and hazard incident to fire.

Inquire of GEO. JONES, *Times* Office.

BROADWAY.—TO LET OR LEASE, FOR MER-cantile purposes, the three first-class five-story stores about to be erected at the southeast corner of Broadway and 22d-st.; each store 33 feet wide and over 100 feet deep. The basements to be excavated to the curb-stone on each street. Plans can be seen and full particulars obtained at the office of
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO RENT—ON BROADWAY, NEAR BROOME-st., three first floors, 75 feet front, by 100 feet deep: all can be made to communicate, and to be let about 1st February; the best location in New-York for the clothing business, or business of that kind. Address at once, Box No. 3,664 Post Office.

ELEGANT BROADWAY STORE FIX-TURES FOR SALE—Also store to rent if desired; both fixtures and store are adapted to the book, jewelry, silver-ware, fancy goods, cigar, or drug business; possession given immediately. Apply to JOHN LLOYD & SON, No. 7 Warren-st.

TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS.—A plot of ground, 60x80, in West-st., between Franklin and Harrison sts.; also a plot of ground 48x100 on Franklin-st., between West and Washington sts. Apply to FREDERICK CLARKSON, No. 54 Wall-st.

TO LET—IN BROWN BROTHERS & CO.'S building, Nos. 59 and 61 Wall-st., offices suitable for bankers, brokers or lawyers. Building is fire-proof and thoroughly heated by steam. Apply to the Janitor, Nos. 59 and 61 Wall-st.

TO LET—THREE ELEGANT, LIGHT FLOORS, in No. 21 Fulton-st., near Fulton Ferry, with or without steam power; will be let separately or together. Apply at No. 209 Water-st.

TO LEASE—THE TWO LOTS ON THE NORTH side of Grand-st., about 80 feet west of Elm-st., with an L on Elm-st.; each lot being about 25x100 feet. Apply to WM. & R. S. CRUIKSHANK, No. 68 Broadway.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE

(FORMERLY PIKE'S.)
JAMES FISK, JR...............................PROPRIETOR

FRENCH OPERA.

Adolph Birgfeld..Manager

EVERY EVENING, AT 8 O'CLOCK,
SATURDAY MATINEE, AT 2 O'CLOCK,
LA PERICHOLE,
LA PERICHOLE, LA PERICHOLE.

LA PERICHOLE,

Opera Bouffe, in three acts, by J. Offenbach.
THE MOST DELIGHTFUL OPERATIC PERFORMANCE EVER WITNESSED.

MLLE. IRMA..........................as..........................LA PERICHOLE
M. AUJAC..............................as..........................PIQUILLO
M. LEDUC..............................as..........................VICEROY

Received with the greatest enthusiasm and greeted with thunders of applause after every song. No less than TWELVE ENCORES EVERY NIGHT.
EVERY EVENING, LA PERICHOLE.
SATURDAY

MATINEE,

LA PERICHOLE.
ADMISSION TO THE MATINEE ONE DOLLAR.
NO EXTRA CHARGE FOR RESERVED SEATS.
Seats can be secured for every evening and the matinee six days in advance at the box office of the
GRAND OPERA HOUSE,
corner of 23d-st. and 8th-av., and at Schirmer's music store, No. 701 Broadway.

EVERY EVENING, LA PERICHOLE, and SATURDAY'S MATINEE, LA PERICHOLE.
ADMISSION TO THE MATINEE ONE DOLLAR.
NO EXTRA CHARGE FOR RESERVED SEATS.
Seats can be secured for every evening and the matinee six days in advance at the box office of the
GRAND OPERA HOUSE,
corner of 23d-st. and 8th-av., and at Schirmer's music store, No. 701 Broadway.

BROUGHAM'S THEATRE,

24th-st., adjoining the Fifth-avenue Hotel,
WILL OPEN FOR THE SEASON
MONDAY EVENING, JAN. 25,
with two new and original pieces by
MR. JOHN BROUGHAM:
A Comedy in two acts, entitled
"BETTER LATE THAN NEVER,"
after which will be published the
DRAMATIC REVIEW FOR 1868,
a volume of interesting, piratical and libelous matter, with appropriate
HIGHLY-COLORED ILLUSTRATIONS.

SPECIAL NOTICE:

It being found impossible to accommodate the very flattering number of applicants for reserved seats, upon the opening night, in order that all may have an equal chance, and to prevent the suspicion of favoritism, the
CHOICE OF PLACES
WILL BE
SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
at the establishment of
HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER, LIBERTY-ST.,
ON
WEDNESDAY, JAN. 20, AT 1 O'CLOCK P. M.,
and the surplus, over and above the regular price, given to the American Dramatic Fund.

The box book for the remainder of the week will be open at the theatre on Thursday, Jan. 21, from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M.

PRICES OF ADMISSION:

Orchestra chairs, $1 50; Balcony chairs, (secured,) $1 50; Dress circle, (secured seats,) $1; Second balcony, (secured,) 75 cents.
Admission, 75 cents; to Second circle, 50 cents.
Private boxes, (holding six,) $10 and $12.
JAMES SCHONBERG,
Stage Manager.

WOOD'S MUSEUM,

Broadway, corner of 30th-st.
TWO PERFORMANCES DAILY IN THEATRE.
UNPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION
for LAST 12 NIGHTS of
the LAST 4 MATINEES the
LYDIA THOMPSON BURLESQUE TROUPE,
who every evening, and Wednesday and Saturday Matinees, until Feb. 1, will appear in
TWO BURLESQUES,
ERNANI and IXION.
To commence with Brough's sparkling
ERNANI; Or, THE HORN OF A DILEMMA,
and, by special desire, conclude with the second and third scenes of Burnand's
IXION; Or, THE MAN AT THE WHEEL,
forming the most powerful attraction ever presented for one performance.

Miss LYDIA THOMPSON..as........Ernani and Ixion
Miss Lisa Weber..................as..Don Carlos and Mercury
Miss Ada Harland................as........Elvira and Jupiter
Miss Pauline Markham (her first appearance since her severe illness ....as........................Venus
Mr. Harry Beckett..............as..............Jago and Minerva
Mr. Hill..............................as..................................Scampa

Other characters by the company of the theatre.
Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Friday Afternoons,
DRAMA AND FARCE.
At all hours in the Museum Department, Com. Foote, Miss Nestele. A host of living human phenomena.
MENAGERIE OF WILD ANIMALS,
INEXPLICABLE SEA MONSTER,
and the 1,000,001 Curiosities of Wood's Museum.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS,

14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT...DIRECTOR
MATINEES AT 2½,
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
Every night at 8 will be presented
A NEW AND BRILLIANT BILL,
introducing
IN ONE GRAND PERFORMANCE,
ALL THE BEST FEATURES,
EQUESTRIAN, GYMNASTIC AND ACROBATIC,
which have characterized the entertainments
DURING THE ENTIRE SEASON!
First week of the wonderful
COMIC TRICK HORSE, RED CLOUD.
THE GREAT MELVILLE,
AND ALL THE PRINCIPAL ARTISTS
of the great New-York Circus Troupe in
HIGHLY-DIVERSIFIED SCENES
OF THRILLINGLY-EXCITING INTEREST.

NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.

No. 82 5th-av., corner 14th-st., and
No. 820 BROADWAY, New-York.
Nos. 128, 130 and 132 Court-st., near State, Brooklyn.
INSTRUCTION DAILY, from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M., by the most competent masters.
TERMS: REGULAR CLASSES, $10 per quarter.
PRIVATE INSTRUCTION, $25 per quarter.
FREE Elementary Classes, designed especially for pupils who are deficient in the rudiments of music.
Vocal Music..................................Piano,
Violin...Organ.
Theory and Composition..........Chorus Classes.
Minor Instruments.
Modern Languages...................By Native Professors.

ROOMS OF THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

Corner of 2d-av. and 11th-st.
Prof. ROBERT VON SCHLAGINTWEIT'S
LECTURES IN ENGLISH ON HIGH ASIA.
By invitation of Hon. Charles P. Daly, Peter Cooper, Cyrus W. Field and others.
THIRD LECTURE—TUESDAY, Jan. 19.
FOURTH AND LAST—SATURDAY, Jan. 23.

Single admission tickets, $1; can be obtained at the bookstores of Christern, Broadway; at Schirmer's music store, No. 701 Broadway; the General Ticket Office, No. 114 Broadway; Steinway Hall, and at the Rooms on the evening of the lecture.

MEETINGS.

WEST SIDE ASSOCIATION.—A PUBLIC meeting will be held under the direction of the West Side Association, at the Everett Rooms, corner of Broadway and 34th-st., on TUESDAY EVENING, 19th inst., at 7½ o'clock. Special subjects for the evening: *Speedy Completion of Public Improvements on the West Side. Grade of the Eighth-avenue. Better and more rapid Transportation to the Upper End of the Island.*

WM. A. WHITBECK, President.
JAMES F. RUGGLES, Secretary.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIA-TION.—Western Branch, No. 285 Hudson-st. Monthly meeting THIS EVENING at 8 o'clock. Essay by Mr. JOHN LINDOP. Subject—*Macaulay.*

MUSICAL.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND ORGANS OF six first-class makers, at greatly reduced prices for cash, during the holidays, at WATERS', No. 481 Broadway. Fifty new and second-hand instruments for rent, and rent money applied if purchased: monthly installments received for the same. Instruments tuned and repaired. Cash paid for second-hand instruments.

AN ELEGANT ROSEWOOD SEVEN-octave piano-forte for sale at BATTERSON'S storage warehouse, No. 690 6th-av., near 40th-st.; piano is of most magnificent and rich tone, of the most celebrated City makers; will be sold at half-price to settle storage; by order of the owner; apply immediately.

A LARGE VARIETY OF THE FINEST piano-fortes in the City, agraffe treble, warranted six years. Also, pianos to rent, and sold on monthly installments. JENNYS & SON, Nos. 283 and 285 East 21st-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

100 NEW AND SECOND-HAND PIANOS at bargains for cash; also to let, and sold on installments. L. P. CUMMINGS, No. 8 Union Square.

A BEAUTIFUL PIANO FOR SALE—LOW, at the Warerooms of the ESTEY ORGANS, No. 417 Broome-st., New-York.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NO-tice is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments are completed, and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

1st.—For paving with stone blocks Perry-st., between 4th and Bleecker sts.

2d.—For building sewers between 74th and 79th sts., and 4th and 5th avs.

3d.—For regulating and grading 86th-st., from Avenue A to the East River.

4th.—For paving with trap blocks 42d-st., from 8th to 10th-av.

5th.—For setting curb and gutter stones and flagging sidewalks in 35th-st., from Broadway to 7th-av.

6th.—For flagging the north side of 59th-st., between 10th and 11th avs.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land situated on

1st.—Both sides of Perry-st., from 4th to Bleecker-st., to the extent of half the block.

2d.—All the lots on all the blocks lying between 74th and 79th sts. and 4th and 5th avs.; also, the Central Park.

3d.—Both sides of 86th-st., from Avenue A to East River, to the extent of half the block.

4th.—Both sides of 42d-st., from 8th to 10th-av., to the extent of half the block.

5th.—The north side of 35th-st., from Broadway to 7th-av.

6th.—The north side of 59th-st., from 10th to 11th-av., to the extent of half the block on said avenues.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections, in writing, to Isaac O. Hunt, Chairman of the Board of Assessors, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-st., basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

ISAAC O. HUNT,
E. HARRISON REED,
GUERNSEY SACKETT,
Board of Assessors.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE,
Jan. 14, 1869.

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF MILTON A. FOWLER, Surrogate of Dutchess County, notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against the estate of ROBERT BARKER, late of the town of Red Hook, in said county, deceased, are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the undersigned, Dexter Reynolds, Executor of said estate, at his residence, in the City of Albany, on or before the 20th day of March next, or in default thereof their claims will be deberred and precluded from payment by said Executor out of said estate.—Dated this 1st day of September, 1868.

DEXTER REYNOLDS,
Executor of said estate.

s6-law6mTu

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—BEGINS AT 8.

G. L. Fox's great production of
HUMPTY DUMPTY.
GEO. L. FOX (the people's favorite) as HUMPTY DUMPTY.
THE BURLESQUE RAILROAD SENSATION.
Mlle. RITA SANGALLI'S SKATING BALLET.
MATINEES at 1½ o'clock on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY.
On MONDAY, Jan. 25,
GEORGE L. FOX
THE GREAT PURVEYOR OF PANTOMIMIC HUMOR,
will open
THE SECOND VOLUME OF
HUMPTY DUMPTY,
which will inaugurate the most Brilliant and Marvelous Pantomime ever attempted on any stage.
CLOWN..........(as in VOLUME I.)..........GEO. L. FOX.
Particulars of the great novelty will shortly be published in full.

THEATRE FRANCAIS—L'ŒIL CREVE.

Sole Lessee and Director..........................J. GRAU
SECOND WEEK
of the highly successful novelty, Herve's
L'ŒIL CREVE. L'ŒIL CREVE.
Increased enthusiasm at each representation.
The principal pieces repeatedly encored.
ALL THE GREAT ARTISTS.
SPLENDID CHORUSES.
NOVEL AND ATTRACTIVE EFFECTS.
L'ŒIL CREVE.
Every evening, at 8. Saturday Matinee at 1.
Seats secured six days in advance.
Ticket offices at Theatre; Nos. 198 and 701 Broadway.
General admission and Dress Circle, reserved, $1; Orchestra seats $1 50; Private boxes, $8 and $10; Proscenium, $15; Family Circle, 50c.; after 9½, half price.

THEATRE FRANCAIS—MATINEE.

SATURDAY, JAN. 23, AT 1 O'CLOCK.
SECOND GRAND MATINEE, L'ŒIL CREVE.
With all the great artists and original cast as at the evening performance. Seats without extra charge.
Admission, $1 to all parts of the house. Seats can now be secured without extra charge. Private boxes, $8.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager.......Mr. LESTER WALLACK
Doors open at 7¼; commence at 8 o'clock.
LAST NIGHTS FOR THE PRESENT OF THE FOLLOWING PLAYS:
TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 19, 1869,
Will be presented Goldsmith's great comedy of
SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER.
Characters by Mr. LESTER WALLACK, Mr. JOHN GILBERT, Mr. GEO. HOLLAND, Mr. B. T. RINGGOLD, Mr. J. W. YOUNG, Mr. G. F. BROWNE, Mr. E. MILTON, Mr. J. W. LEONARD, Miss ROSE EYTINGE, Mrs. VERNON, Miss CLARA JENNINGS, Miss GREENE.
WEDNESDAY, Jan. 20—THE WONDER.
THURSDAY, Jan. 21—THE CAPTAIN OF THE WATCH and WOODCOCK'S LITTLE GAME.
FRIDAY, Jan. 22—MONEY.
SATURDAY, Jan. 23—SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER.
In preparation,
MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING.
Box book for Mr. Lester Wallack's nights now open.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

In consequence of the unusual demand for seats at this Theatre for the opening night, the management respectfully announces that, in order to give each an equal opportunity to be present, and with the hope of protecting the public as far as possible from speculators, the tickets will be disposed of at

PUBLIC SALE!
ON MONDAY, JANUARY 25, 1869, at
IRVING HALL.

(Through the courtesy of L. F. Harrison, Esq.)
Corner FIFTEENTH-ST. and IRVING-PLACE, commencing at 1½ o'clock A. M. promptly, for the better accommodation of gentlemen on their way to business.

Diagrams of the seats will be furnished at the Hall on the morning of the sale.

Due notice of the opening night in future advertisement.

J. HENRY MAGONIGLE,
Business Manager.

BROADWAY THEATRE—Admission 50 cents.

EACH EVENING THIS WEEK AND THE SATURDAY MATINEE OF JAN. 23 ONLY,
LAST WEEK OF THE IRISH DRAMA,
MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS,
and John Brougham's new play,
THE EMERALD RING.
FRIDAY, JOINT BENEFIT OF
MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS.
On MONDAY, the talented American Comedian,
MR. JOHN E. OWENS,
will commence his farewell engagement of
FOURTEEN PERFORMANCES ONLY,
appearing in two of his great specialties,
JOSHUA BUTTERFLY and SOLON SHINGLE.

WORRELL SISTERS' NEW-YORK THEATRE.

Last week but one. FIELD OF CLOTH OF GOLD.
Last week but one. FIELD OF CLOTH OF GOLD.
CROWDED NIGHTLY—WORRELL SISTERS.
Last week but one. FIELD OF CLOTH OF GOLD.
Last week but one. FIELD OF CLOTH OF GOLD.
Screaming Burlesque. Original and Witty.

WORRELL SISTERS'
NEW-YORK THEATRE.
A CARD.
McKEAN BUCHANAN.
MISS VIRGINIA BUCHANAN.
FEB. 1, 1869.

BOWERY THEATRE.

BENEFIT OF MR. HARRY CLIFFORD.
Three pieces. JACK SHEPPARD, DUMB GIRL OF GENOA. Bob Bates: Miss Fanny Forrest. Three Jack Sheppards. TOM CRINGLE. FRIDAY—Benefit of Mr. W. MARSDEN. MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS OPERA HOUSE—14TH-ST.

Crowded, Fun, Success; Trovatore, Love Ingin, Gens d'Armes; Trovatore, Love Ingin, Gens d'Armes; Love Among the Roses, Genevieve de Brabant; Love Among the Roses, Genevieve de Brabant; Master Raphael de Solis, the Great Tenor; Unsworth, Eugene, Seymour, St. Clair, Hogan, Hughes, Rockefeller, Dan Bryant. BRYANT'S MINSTRELS. 14TH-ST. OPERA HOUSE.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.

NO. 585 BROADWAY.
GLORIOUS SUCCESS, RECEIVED WITH SCREAMS OF DELIGHT.
BIRCH, WAMBOLD, BERNARD and BACKUS,
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS,
IMMENSE HIT.
IMMENSE HIT.
BONE SQUASH DIABLO.
BONE SQUASH DIABLO.

TABLEAUX VIVANTS.

SECOND REPRESENTATION
BY THE
SISTERHOOD OF INDUSTRY,
CHRIST CHURCH,
TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 19, at 7½ o'clock,
TRENOR'S LYRIC HALL.
TICKETS for sale at TIFFANY & CO., No. 550 Broadway, and of THOMSON BROTHERS, No. 1,1[illegible]7 Broadway.

OLE BULL'S

GRAND CONCERT,
BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 20.

OLE BULL'S

GRAND CONCERT.
TABERNACLE, JERSEY CITY.
TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 19.

NOTICE.—NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—The exhibition is closed until FRIDAY, 22d inst., for the addition of new works, including the second annual collection of the American Society of Painters in WATER COLORS.

Will reopen FRIDAY, Jan. 22.

T. ADDISON RICHARDS,
Corresponding Secretary National Academy.

LECTURES.

EVENINGS UP TOWN.

SEVENTH LECTURE OF THE COURSE.
TRENOR'S LYRIC HALL,
6th-av., between 41st and 42d sts.,
THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 21, at 8 o'clock,
Rev. NOAH H. SCHENCK, D. D.

SUBJECT—"The Lift and Push of Our Social Powers."
Tickets 50 cents; at Randolph's, No. 770 Broadway; Kirby's, No. 633 Broadway; Fleming's, No. 663 6th-av., and at the door.

THE NINTH SCIENTIFIC LECTURE before the American Institute, will be delivered by Prof. R. OGDEN DOREMUS, at Cooper Institute, FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 22, on "Light and the Photometer," illustrated by a series of brilliant experiments. Admission, 50 cents.

HON. CALEB LYON, OF LYONSDALE, late Governor of Idaho Territory, will lecture on "Ceramics," at Rev. Dr. Burchard's Church, 13th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., on TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 19, at 8 o'clock. Admission 25 cents.

MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.

PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are infallible; one trial proves them safe and healthy. They cannot fail in any case. Price $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope. For diseases of women, [illegible] immediate relief [illegible] males with or without medicine, at one interview.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNOR-ANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED! Dr. LARMONT, No. 836 Broadway. Treatment from 1 to 7 P. M. Author of "Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, and Sensation for All," eighty-first edition, on his treatment of Local, Constitutional and Nervous Diseases, Stricture, Fistula, Piles, Prevention of Bright's Diseases, Recipes of Cures, &c. [illegible] Post Office Box No. 542, New-York.

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THE LINCOLN ASSASSINATION.

Confessions of Two of the Prisoners—Statements by Arnold and Atzerodt—The Plans of the Conspirators—John H. Surratt.

From the Baltimore American, Jan. 18.

Now that the trial of JOHN SURRATT for participation in the assassination of President LINCOLN has been thrown out of Court through the technicalities of the law, and he is announced as preparing for press a narrative of the whole transaction, it may serve a good purpose to give publicity to the following statement of SAMUEL B. ARNOLD, one of the prisoners at the Dry Tortugas, made in Baltimore, voluntarily, four days after the assassination. We also give the confession of ATZERODT, made in his cell on the night before the execution. Both of these confessions we have in our possession in the handwriting of the prisoners, and they have hitherto not been made public under the expectation that they would be used in the trial of JOHN SURRATT. The confession of ARNOLD was made in the office of Marshal MCPHAIL, on the 18th of April, 1865, immediately on his being brought to this city from Fortress Monroe. He sat down at a desk and voluntarily wrote it without any questioning. The confession of ATZERODT was made in his cell, at Washington, on the night before his execution. He asked for paper, and it is written with a lead pencil, the disconnected manner of it indicating the state of mind of the prisoner:

CONFESSION OF SAMUEL B. ARNOLD, MADE APRIL 18, 1865.

To Whom it May Concern:

Know that I, SAMUEL B. ARNOLD, about the latter part of August or first part of September, 1864, was sent for by J. WILKES BOOTH, who was a guest at Barnum's Hotel, in the City of Baltimore, Md., to call to see him. I had not seen the same J. WILKES BOOTH since 1852, when we both were schoolmates at St. Timothy's Hall, President L. VAN BOKELIN then having said Hall as a place of tuition. His reception of me was warm. Calling for wine and cigars, we conversed a short time upon our former school-boy days. We were interrupted by a knock at the door, when MICHAEL O'LAUGHLIN was ushered in. After a formal introduction, we sat sipping our wine, and all three smoked a cigar. During smoking, he having heard previously of my political feelings or sentiments, he spoke in glowing terms of the Confederacy and the number of surplus prisoners in the hands of the United States. Then ensued the proposition by J. WILKES BOOTH, and which he (J. WILKES BOOTH) thought could be accomplished, viz.: of kidnapping President LINCOLN, as he frequently went unguarded out to the Soldiers' Home; and he thought he could be picked up, carried to Richmond, and his exchange produce the exchange for the President of all the prisoners in the Federal hands. He, J. WILKES BOOTH, the originator of the scheme, asked it we would enter into it. After painting the chances of success in such glowing colors, we consented, viz.: MICHAEL O'LAUGHLIN and myself. We were bound not to divulge it to a living soul. I saw him once more in Baltimore, and then he (J. WILKES BOOTH) left to arrange his business up North, first to New-York, thence to the Oil Regions, and from there to Boston, and finally to Canada. He was to be back in a month. I received a letter, which I destroyed, stating he was laid up with erysipelas in his arm, and as soon as he was able he would be with us. Months rolled around, and he did not make his appearance until some time in January. In his trunk he had two guns, cap cartridges, which were placed in the gun-stocks—Spencer rifles I think they were called—revolvers, knives, belts, cartridge-boxes, cartridges, caps, canteens—all fully fixed for service—which were to be used in case of pursuit, and two pair of handcuffs to handcuff the President. His trunk being so heavy, he gave the pistols, knives and handcuffs to MICHAEL O'LAUGHLIN and myself, to have shipped or bring to Washington. He then returned from Washington, to which place he had gone, bought a horse, harness and buggy wagon, leaving the team, &c., with us to drive on to Washington. We started from Baltimore about twelve to one o'clock, after having shipped the box containg the knives, handcuffs and pistols, arriving in Washington about seven or half-past seven the same evening. We met him on the street as we were passing the theatre. We alighted, took a drink, and he told us of the theatre plan slightly, saying he would wait till we put the horse away, and tell us more fully. He had previously, as I now remember, spoken of the chances at the theatre if we could not succeed in the other plan at the Soldiers' Home. We went to the theatre that night, he (J. WILKES BOOTH) telling us about the different back entrances, and how feasible the plan was. He had rented a stable in the rear of the theatre, having bought two horses down the country. One was in the stable behind the theatre, the other at livery. Met him next day; went together to breakfast with him. He was always pressed with business with a man unknown to us then, by the name of JOHN SURRATT; most of his (BOOTH's) time was spent with him. We were left entirely in the dark. MICHAEL O'LAUGHLIN and myself rented a room on D-street, No. 420, and obtained meals at the Franklin House, on the corner of D and Eighth streets. We thus lived for nearly two months, seeing him perhaps three or four times during the week, and, when seen, always but for a short time, having still pressing business always on hand, viz., to see JOHN SURRATT. MICHAEL O'LAUGHLIN and myself drove out occasionally; the horse liveried at Mr. NAILOR's stable. We drove always (but once) in the city and Georgetown; the once excepted, across the Eastern Branch bridge, when we went upward of five miles, I suppose, and returned. This was the only time I ever went over the bridge. How often J. WILKES BOOTH crossed I cannot state, but, from his own words, often. Thus was MICHAEL O'LAUGHLIN's and my time spent for the most part—down at Rullman's Hotel (now Sinclair House,) on Pennsylvania-avenue and Louisiana-avenue, in drinking and amusements, with other Baltimoreans besides ourselves congregating there, all of whom knew nothing of our business but that of selling oil stock. Oil stock was the blind for them as well as my family. During the latter part of March, while standing on RULLMAN's porch, between 11 and 12 o'clock P. M., a young man—name unknown, as I cannot remember names—about five feet five or six inches high, thick set, long nose, sharp chin, wide cheeks, small eyes, (gray, I think,) dark hair and well dressed—color I don't remember—called MICHAEL O'LAUGHLIN aside, and said J. WILKES BOOTH wished to see us both at GOTIER's saloon, on the avenue. I was then for the first time introduced to him, but forget his name. We walked up together, MICHAEL O'LAUGHLIN, this unknown and myself were ushered into the presence of J. WILKES BOOTH, who introduced me to JOHN SURRATT, ATZERODT, *alias* Port Tobacco, ———, *alias* Moseby, making in all seven persons. J. WILKES BOOTH had sent word to MICHAEL O'LAUGHLIN to bring me up in a good humor. (Still always in the dark.) Then commenced the plan for seizing the President. Each had his part to perform. First, I was to rush into the private box and seize the President, while ATZERODT, *alias* Port Tobacco, and J. WILKES BOOTH were to handcuff him and lower him on the stage, while ——— Moseby was to catch him and hold him till we got down. SURRATT and the unknown were to be on the other side of the Eastern Branch bridge to facilitate escape. It was afterward changed to Moseby and BOOTH to catch him in the box and to lower him to me on the stage. O'LAUGHLIN and the unknown were to put the lights out, and SURRATT and ATZERODT, *alias* Port Tobacco, to be on the other side of the bridge. I was opposed to the whole proceeding, and said it could not be accomplished. If ever, which was an impossibility, we could get him out of the box and to the bridge, we would be stopped by the sentinel. "Shoot the sentinel," said BOOTH. I said that would not do, for if an alarm was given there the whole thing was up, and, as for me, I wanted the shadow of a chance for escape and success. MICHAEL O'LAUGHLIN wanted to argue the same way, whereupon J. WILKES BOOTH said: "You find fault with everything concerned about it." I said no; that I wanted to have a chance, and I intended to have it; that he could be the leader of the party, but not my executioner. Whereupon J. WILKES BOOTH remarked, in a stern, commanding and angry voice, "Do you know you are liable to be shot? Remember your oath." I told him the plan or basis had changed, and a compact on the part of one broken is broken by all. If you feel inclined to shoot me you have no further to go, I shall defend myself. This, if I remember aright, was on a Friday, or may be a Thursday night, when I said—Gentlemen, if this is not accomplished this week I forever withdraw from it. I stayed up till about 6 or 7 o'clock next morning, Friday or Saturday, and then went to bed. I remained indoors until 12, when I arose and went to get my breakfast. MICHAEL O'LAUGHLIN and myself roomed together, both arose at the same time, and were always, in a measure, together. Went to bed that evening about 7:30 o'clock. This day that I went to bed so early we met about 2 or thereabouts; told me I spoke angrily the night of meeting; said I had been drinking. I told him no; I was in my sober senses and meant every word I said; if not accomplished this week I withdraw. Next day the thing was to be accomplished on the Seventh-street road and failed. On Sunday I stayed in Washington, and on Monday or Tuesday I returned to the City of Baltimore, and thence to Hookstown. J. WILKES BOOTH in the mean time went to New-York, and returned to Baltimore during the week, on Saturday, I think. He said he wished to see me on very urgent business, and my father sent for me. I came from the country, and he had gone to Washington, whereupon I wrote him the letter which was found in his trunk. The Richmond authorities, as far as I know, knew nothing of the conspiracy. The letter was written after my return to the country, after finding he could not wait to see me in Baltimore. During the week I came to the city and met MICHAEL O'LAUGHLIN, who asked me to go to Washington with him to finally arrange his affairs. I went in the morning—Friday, I think—and returned same evening home, having cut loose forever from it. Next day I received a letter from J. W. WHARTON, at Fortress Monroe, giving me employment. Went to the country, got my clothing, and on Saturday, the 1st day of April, left Baltimore for Fortress Monroe, at which place I have remained, never corresponding with BOOTH or seeing him from the above-named date to the present writing. The ground-work was to kidnap the President without violence. He never to me said that he would kill him. Further than this I know nothing, and am innocent of having taken any active part in the dark deed committed.
SAMUEL B. ARNOLD.

The plan of escape was to place Mr. LINCOLN in the buggy purchased for that purpose, and cross Eastern Branch bridge. SURRATT and ATZERODT, *alias* Port Tobacco, were to follow them to where he had a boat concealed; turn the horse loose, place the President in the boat, and cross the Potomac to the Virginia shore, and thence to make our way to Richmond. SURRATT knew the route, and was to act as pilot.
SAMUEL B. ARNOLD.

A box painted black, like unto a sword-box, was sent by BOOTH from the hotel by the porter there to our room. The next day it was transferred in a wagon, O'LAUGHLIN acting as pilot, to some place. I was not present. After giving the box to the driver went to Georgetown, and O'LAUGHLIN had full charge of it. M. O'LAUGHLIN said he took it to Mr. HEARD's, and from thence the unknown carried it home. Took the guns out and carried them to Pedee. This latter clause BOOTH told me.
SAMUEL B. ARNOLD.

Witness: V. RANDALL, E. G. HORNER.
BALTIMORE, April 18, 1865.

NOTE.—Besides this written statement of ARNOLD's, he verbally communicated the fact that BOOTH was the correspondent of Drs. MUDD, GARLAND, and QUEEN. This fact was told the Secretary when I presented him ARNOLD's statement.
J. L. MCPHAIL.

CONFESSION OF ATZERODT.

I had not seen JOHN SURRATT for about eight days before the murder. BOOTH told me a few days before the murder that he was in Washington. KATE THOMPSON *alias* Brown, came from Richmond with JOHN SURRATT about the time that Richmond fell. He had come previously with GUSTAVUS HOWELL, now in the Old Capitol Prison. KATE THOMPSON stopped at Mrs. SURRATT's, and also at the National and Rinnel Hotels. This woman was about 21 years of age, spruce and neat, medium size, black eyes and fair complexion. She had a sister in New-York, who, it was said, was a widow. SURRATT was made known to her in New-York by a signal conveyed by a small switch with a waxed end and a piece of red ribbon on the butt, handled horizontally through the fingers. This sign was given on a hotel pavement on Broadway. He went with her South, and hired a horse at HOWARD's stables for the purpose.

HAROLD came to the Kirkwood House and left the knife, pistol and coat, on the evening of the murder, about 6:30 o'clock, as I was about leaving, I having told the clerk to tell whoever might call that I was gone out. This was before HAROLD came in. HAROLD and I then went to the Herndon House, Mrs. MURRAY's, corner of Ninth and F streets. It was then about 8 o'clock, and saw BOOTH, WOOD and PAYNE in WOOD's room. Here the proposed murder was first mentioned. I refused to take part in it, when BOOTH said, "Then we will do it, but what will become of you? you had better come along and get your horse." I then left them and went to the Oyster Bay on the avenue, and stayed some time; then to the stable and got my horse and went up D-street. This was about 10 o'clock. I called at the Rinnel House and got a drink. I saw none of the party after we separated about 9 o'clock that evening. I then went out C-street toward the Baltimore depot; went between the old and new Capitol; came on the avenue again, and concluded to come back. I rode down the avenue and the cavalry were dashing by me. This was the first I heard of the murder. I then went up Eighth-street, left the horse at the stables opposite the Franklin House, and then went to the Herndon House, and heard a little boy talking about the murder. I then took a car and went toward the Navy-yard. This was about 11 o'clock, and I met two young men named BRISCOE and SPATES, with whom I had some talk. After walking some distance I took a car to the corner of Sixth-street and Pennsylvania-avenue. Here I met a man inquiring for a place to sleep at. I took him around to the Rinnel House, and we retired to one room with six beds in it. I left early next morning and passed through Georgetown on my way to Montgomery County. No one left the hotel with me. I saw MIKE O'LAUGHLIN about a week before the President was killed. I never wanted O'LAUGHLIN and ARNOLD's aid; met O'LAUGHLIN once or twice at SUTHARD's, and a few times in the street. When we were at MURRAY's, on the night of the murder, HAROLD said he had a letter from a printer to ANDY JOHNSON. He said he was going to give it to him, and he wanted me to give him the key of my room, which I refused to do. Previous to the arrangement for the murder BOOTH heard that the President was to visit a camp. The coach was to be taken out Seventh-street. SURRATT was to jump on the box, as he was the best driver, and drive through Old Fields to the Long Bridge. This was about the middle of March. O'LAUGHLIN, SAMUEL ARNOLD, PAYNE, SURRATT, BOOTH, ATZERODT and HAROLD went to the Long Bridge with two carbines, and were to wait for us. They did so until midnight, and returned to Washington next morning. This failed. All was quiet then for some time. BOOTH went to New-York, ARNOLD to Baltimore, O'LAUGHLIN also, and PAYNE left for New-York. After this HOWELL brought a woman across the Potomac. HOWELL was made prisoner, and SURRATT took her North, about a week before the murder. BOOTH told me that SURRATT was in the Herndon House. On the night of the murder, the 14th of April, we were not altogether at the Hendon House. BOOTH told me SURRATT was to help at the box; that he expected others in the box. BOOTH went from the Herndon House down Ninth-street. The words of BOOTH were, "I saw SURRATT a few moments ago." All the parties appeared to be engaged at something on that night, and were not together. BOOTH appointed me and HAROLD to kill JOHNSON. In going down the street I told BOOTH we could not do it. BOOTH said HAROLD had more courage, and he would do it. HAROLD and I were on Pennsylvania-avenue together. I told him I would not do it, and should not go to my room for fear he would disturb Mr. JOHNSON. He left me to go for BOOTH. This was after 9 o'clock, I went to Oyster Bay, and HAROLD came in and said that BOOTH wanted to see me. HAROLD left me here. I promised to get my horse and come. I was not at the Kirkwood House after 2 o'clock. I have no recollection of being there after that. I had nothing to say at any of the meetings. One of the attempts was at the theatre; the gas was to be put out, &c. No discussion was had about failure, and what to do in that case. The coil of rope at LLOYD's was to stretch across the road to trip the cavalry. I know nothing about SPANGLER's rope; I believe him innocent. BOOTH told me an actor was to be the best assistant in the theatre to turn off the gas. ARNOLD and O'LAUGHLIN were to grab the President and take him off; and BOOTH said, when applied to for money, he would go to New-York and get some, as he had it there. Mrs. SURRATT, Mrs. SLATER, Major BANON and JOHN SURRATT left Washington together; got horses at Howard's. Mrs. SURRATT stopped at Surrattsville. JOHN SURRATT and Mrs. SLATER crossed, and BANON and Mrs. SURRATT came back. BANON was in the rebel army. I don't think BANON knew anything of the conspiracy. I sold a horse for BOOTH and thought the affair was about over. The murder was broached first on the 14th, at night, when HAROLD came for me. I did hear BOOTH say LINCOLN ought to be killed. A widow woman was living near Mr. SEWARD's, and BOOTH said by her influence he could get entrance to SEWARD's house, through her influence with the chambermaid and house servant. The girl at the house was good-looking and knew the widow. HARBORN was into it first; he came to Port Tobacco for me with JOHN SURRATT during the Winter. The boat was at the head of Goose Creek, and moved to Naujemoy Creek. It was a lead-colored, flat-bottom boat, and would carry fifteen men. This boat was bought of JAMES BRAWNER, the old man. Mrs. SLATER went with BOOTH a good deal. She stopped at the National Hotel.

THE UNITED STATES SENATE.

List of New Senators Elected to the Next Congress—Nominations thus far Made.

The terms of twenty-two United States Senators expire with March 4 next. Of the vacancies Senators have already been chosen to nine, as follows:

CALIFORNIA—Eugene Casserly, Dem., *vice* John Conness, Rep.

CONNECTICUT—W. A. Buckingham, Rep., *vice* James Dixon, Dem.

MARYLAND—William T. Hamilton, Dem., to succeed W. Pinckney Whyte, who is serving out the remainder of Reverdy Johnson's term, by appointment of the Governor.

FLORIDA—Abijah Gilbert, Rep., *vice* A. S. Welch, Rep.

OHIO—Allen G. Thurman, Dem., *vice* Benjamin Wade, Rep.

RHODE ISLAND—William Sprague, Rep., reëlected.

TENNESSEE—William G. Brownlow, Rep., *vice* D. T. Patterson, Dem.

VERMONT—George F. Edmunds, Rep., reëlected.

NEVADA—William M. Stewart, Rep., reëlected.

In addition to these the following persons have been nominated, by party caucuses, as candidates for Senatorial vacancies, which nominations are almost equivalent to elections:

NEW-YORK—Reuben E. Fenton, Rep., *vice* Edwin D. Morgan, Rep.

MAINE—Hannibal Hamlin, Rep., *vice* Lot M. Morrill, Rep.

MICHIGAN—Zachariah Chandler, Rep., renominated.

PENNSYLVANIA—John Scott, Rep., *vice* Charles R. Buckalew, Dem.

NEW-JERSEY—John P. Stockton, Dem., *vice* Frederick T. Frelinghuysen, Rep.

MISSOURI—Carl Schurz, Rep., *vice* John B. Henderson, Rep.

MINNESOTA—Alexander Ramsey, Rep., renominated.

INDIANA—William Cumback, Rep., *vice* Thomas A. Hendricks, Dem.

In Massachusetts there is apparently no opposition to the reëlection of Hon. CHARLES SUMNER.

In West Virginia the candidates are Ex-Gov. FRANCIS H. PIERPONT, Gov. BOREMAN, J. S. CARLISLE and A. W. CAMPBELL, a young lawyer of Wheeling. Hon. P. G. VAN WINKLE, Republican, is the present incumbent.

In Wisconsin MATT H. CARPENTER and C. C. WASHBURN are the leading candidates.

In Delaware THOMAS F. BAYARD, Democrat, will probably be chosen, *vice* his father, JAMES A. BAYARD, Democrat.

The law of Congress passed July 25, 1866, regulating the mode in which United States Senators shall be elected by the Legislatures of the several States, provides that each House shall, by a *viva voce* vote of each member present, name a person for Senator, on the second Tuesday after the meeting and organization thereof. On the day following the Houses shall meet in joint assembly, and if the same person shall have received a majority of all the votes cast in each House, he shall be declared duly elected Senator of the United States; but if not, then the joint assembly shall proceed to choose, by a *viva voce* vote, a person for the purpose aforesaid, and the person who shall receive a majority of all the votes of the joint assembly, a majority of the members of each House being present, shall be declared duly elected. If such Senator is not elected on the first day, the joint assembly shall meet and take at least one vote per day during the session of the Legislature.

PERSONAL.

Among the persons killed by the explosion on the steamer *Glide*, near New-Orleans, on the 14th inst., was Brevet Major MATTHEW R. MARSTON, of the First United States Infantry. Major MARSTON was the eldest son of Commodore MARSTON, United States Navy, and a native of Philadelphia. He entered the service as a Second Lieutenant in 1861 and served with credit throughout the war.

BRENTANO has received his usual large supply of English periodicals, both weekly and monthly. Among the former are the admirably arranged *Pall Mall Budget;* the humorous papers, *Punch, Fun, Judy, Echoes from the Clubs* and the *Tomahawk*, and the *Illustrated London News*. He has also received *Tinsley's Magazine, Temple Bar, Cassell's Magazine, Le Monde Elégant*, &c.

The senior class of Harvard College have elected FRANK G. PEABODY orator and GEORGE E. MERRILL poet for Class Day.

Gen. CHEATHAM is farming on a three-hundred-acre plantation in Sumner County, Ga.

Gen. ROBERT TOOMBS is convalescing from his recent severe illness.

Gen. KILPATRICK lectured in Washington last evening.

BROOKLYN MERCANTILE LIBRARY.

Opening of the New Building—Large and Fashionable Assembly—Speeches by A. A. Low, Rev. Dr. Storrs, Rev. H. W. Beecher, S. B. Chittenden and Others.

In accordance with the announcement in the TIMES yesterday, the spacious and magnificent building of the Brooklyn Mercantile Library, in Montague-street, opposite the Academy of Music, was thrown open to the members of the Association and their friends last evening. There was a large and brilliant assemblage of ladies and gentlemen, notwithstanding the inconvenience experienced in consequence of the storm. Among the visitors were observed Bishop-elect LITTLEJOHN, Gen. SLOCUM, A. A. LOW, A. B. BAYLIS, Hon. JOSHUA M. VAN COTT, Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER, Rev. R. S. STORRS, Jr., D. D., S. B. CHITTENDEN, Hon. JNO. W. HUNTER, LUTHER B. WYMAN, and a host of other well-known and public-spirited citizens. The vast company visited every nook and corner of the edifice and canvassed its every merit, after which a meeting was organized in the Reading-room, Mr. FRANK WOODRUFF, President, in the chair.

Mr. WOODRUFF began the proceedings by thanking the ladies and gentlemen for their presence to view and approve the work which had just been finished and handed over to the Mercantile Library Association.

Mr. J. H. FROTHINGHAM, Chairman of the Building Committee, then read the report of the work pertaining to the building, from the time of its inception in 1862 until the happy period of its completion and delivery from the hands of the accomplished architect, Mr. WIGHT. Mr. S. B. CHITTENDEN was the first gentleman to give encouragement to the project of erecting the Library by contributing the sum of $5,000, followed by other generous offerings by Mr. A. A. LOW, the President of the Association, and others. The cost of the building and lots was $149,000; furniture, gas, &c., $9,000; office building on the west side, $37,000; office building on east side, $32,600, making a total of $227,600, all of which has been paid for except $20,390, an amount which was to be raised by subscription. Mr. FROTHINGHAM's report was replete with interesting facts relating to the efforts of the Committee and their friends from the beginning of the enterprise until its completion. It was well written and was awarded due praise by the audience.

Mr. A. A. LOW said that now they had a building and a library which, with other attractions in Brooklyn, would exert a large influence in drawing people there to live, and for that consummation they were indebted to the band of young men in whose hands the small beginning had been developed into a thing of grandeur and usefulness. He alluded to the importance of the great library at Munich, in its influence upon the people not only of Bavaria, but of Europe at large. That and other libraries in Europe were expressive of the will of royalty and nobility, but here our libraries were indicative of the literary and exalted tastes of the people, their genius and their generosity.

Rev. Dr. STORRS remembered the meeting in the Athenæum eleven years ago, at which the Library Association was formed, at which it was his pleasure to have been present. He alluded to the speedy development of an institution which had experienced such a feeble start. An institution to be strong must have numbers—not only numbers of membership, but numbers of working members. To be successful and powerful, it must be like the pyramid, broad at the base. That Association and the Historical Society were hemispheres which, together, constituted a grand orb for the enlightenment of the community. Both societies were grand symbols of the taste of the age and its people, just as in the olden times fortresses were the indications of strength. He was sorry to observe that Mr. WM. E. DODGE, President of the Chamber of Commerce of New-York, was absent, but he was glad to say that he had sent his regrets and $500 toward liquidating the debt. This the speaker regarded as a new dodge—a good dodge, [applause,] and he hoped the good example would be followed by others and the small remaining burden lifted from the institution.

Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER was the next speaker. He said that he came to the city in 1847, when they had to grope their way through the streets by oil lamps. The first improvement was gas, which came about the time he did—[laughter,]—and it was wonderful what improvement had followed. [Laughter.] He alluded to the building of the Athenæum, to the sewering of the streets, the introduction of water, the Academy of Music, the Prospect Park. This was a time when Brooklyn must become a first-class city, or one of medium standard. There were men in that city getting richer every day, and they must be generous men or mean men. It was well enough to get a man's money after his death, but it was better to get it from him in his lifetime, although a man's money obtained after his death was not to be despised. It was an honor for men to have their names associated with the provision of such a building as that. It was better to aid in the erection of such institutions than, as many did, to spend so much a great deal nearer the Rhine. We had come to an era when the two great elements that tended to make us great were God and brains. He concluded by congratulating the people of Brooklyn and himself on the completion of that building, and asking them to prepare for the claims of the Art Union and the Historical Society.

Mr. SAMUEL MCLANE said that in view of what had been seen in the past, it was a marvel to look around and observe what had grown up, a building far beyond what they had at one time dared attempt to hope. He remembered the time when an attempt to institute a library was met with the generous contribution of Congressional speeches, Patent Office reports, old pamphlets and old books and papers generally, of no use to the givers and of as little to the institution. That was when they were not on a broad enough basis. Times had changed, however, and he was there to rejoice with them over the completion of so grand a monument to the tastes and the learning of the community. He hoped the time would come when their library would be free and their reading-room free also.

Mr. ABRAM B. BAYLIS thanked the audience for their goodness in coming to see the Trustees and their building. He hoped, however, before the meeting adjourned, something would be done toward clearing the little remaining debt.

Mr. S. B. CHITTENDEN urged that the $20,000 needed could be raised by the ladies, and not only this, but $100,000 with which to fill the alcoves with books for the use of the people of Brooklyn. He thought if the cigar money of the gentlemen present for one year was surrendered, the $20,000 would be raised immediately. He said that if in a reasonable time the $20,000 was raised he would increase his second subscription of $5,000 to $7,500. And if within sixty days $50,000 was raised for books he would subscribe $5,000 a year for four years, if he lived, and if he did not live he would bequeath it to his children for the purpose.

The following subscriptions were then obtained:

A. A. Low	$5,000	Wm. E. Dodge	$500
S. B. Chittenden	2,500	Jas. R. Taylor	500
A. B. Baylis	500	J. P. Robinson	500
A. H. Frothingham	500	Edwards Pierrepont	500
Frank Morgrand	500	Albert Mason	500
James P. Wallace	500	Gen. H. W. Slocum	100
W. Newton Adams	500	C. Frothingham	25
Total			$12,625

The President said the Board of Directors would guarantee to raise the whole amount in thirty days. He then declared the building duly dedicated to the purposes for which it was erected.

The audience then left the premises, all much delighted by what they had seen and heard.

The officers of the Library are Mr. L. B. NOYES, Librarian; WILLIS A. BRADWELL, Assistant Librarian, and Misses SOPHIE ANTHONY, ANNE ANTHONY and ELDER, assistants. In the list of workmen who took part in the completion of the building, the names of Messrs. HEALLY & ROBERTS were omitted in the sketch of the building published yesterday.

SPORTING.

Great Cocking Main Between the North and the South—The Empire State versus the Old Dominion—New-York Victorious.

Hostilities have recommenced between the North and the South; New-York and Virginia are once more in antagonism, but this time it is in friendly rivalry as to which possesses the best and gamest strains of fighting cocks.

About three weeks ago a main was made between New-York and Virginia; the former being represented by Mr. JAMES MURPHY, and the latter by Col. MCDANIELS, of the Seacaucus Race-course, New-Jersey, who hails from the Old Dominion.

For some years past a main between Northern and Southern game fowls has been proposed and discussed in sporting circles, but the project was never realized until Col. MCDANIELS recently brought on from Richmond a large number of birds of the best strains to be obtained in the State of Virginia, and on his proposing to make a main against New-York fowls, he was at once accommodated by the gentleman above named. The conditions of the main were to show nineteen cocks on each side, at weights ranging from four pounds two ounces to five pounds twelve ounces, and fight all that fell in for $100 each fight, and $1,000 the main. It was also stipulated that a penalty should be enforced for every minute's delay over the allowed time of twenty minutes' interval between each battle, so that there might be no time lost in bringing the main to a termination. Yesterday afternoon was the time fixed for the gallinaceous contest, and there was a large attendance of sporting men, including a considerable sprinkling of the aristocratic element, which has always evinced a decided *penchant* for this peculiar kind of sport, at the place appointed, which was a few miles' drive into the interior of New-Jersey. The day was unfavorable, snow falling without cessation from early morn and rendering the roads somewhat heavy for traveling. The accommodations for spectators viewing the sport were not so extensive as the large assemblage required, but were the best obtainable under the circumstances. The tariff of admission to the extemporaneously-arranged pit was $5 a head, and a considerable sum must have been realized from this source. Two well-known skillful experts were engaged to heel and handle the birds, of which the Virginians were principally of the Stone Fence and Dominick strains, while the New-Yorkers were the Long Island breed, principally a cross between the Heathwoods and imported stock. New-York was the favorite in the betting on the main, $100 to $80 being currently offered, and one speculator was anxious to invest $1,000 to $800 in this way. There was, however, very little money bet on the main, the operators being anxious to speculate on each fight separately. Of the nineteen birds shown by each, eleven on each side fell in.

FIRST FIGHT—New-York showed a black red, and Virginia one also, each weighing five pounds twelve ounces, being the heavy weights of the main. New-York was the favorite at twenty to sixteen at the start, but the Virginia bird showed to such advantage that the betting became even. Neither of the two were first-class fighters, but the Southern bird lost an eye, and, after fighing ten minutes, New-York won.

SECOND FIGHT—The light weights, four pounds two ounce birds, came next. New-York produced a black red of imported stock, and Virginia a black red with white hackle. At first the odds were ten to eight on New-York. The Virginia bird out-fought the other at the start, but the aspect of affairs changed, and New-York was backed freely at ten to six. After they had been fighting six minutes, a sudden blow by the Virginian laid the New-York fowl helpless and beaten.

THIRD FIGHT—New-York showed a blue red and Virginia a brass back, each weighing five pounds five ounces. The New-York bird was again the favorite at twenty to fifteen, and although he was badly cut at first, he fought a most game fight up hill, and ultimately won the battle. The fighting was very quick on both sides in this battle.

FOURTH FIGHT—New-York showed a black red, with white hackle, and the South a black red—each five pounds. Ten to six laid on New-York, whose representative so out-fought his opponent that ten to one was quickly laid, and in nineteen minutes the Virginia bird was *hors du combat*.

FIFTH FIGHT—Offers of $100 to $40 on the main. The New-York fowl was a pile, and the other a black red—each four pounds twelve ounces weight. Both were fast fighters and quick cutters, but the New-York bird was the harder hitter, and in four minutes he killed his foe.

SIXTH FIGHT—A blue-red bird represented New-York, and a gray-birch Virginia, each four pounds ten ounces. The betting was twenty to fourteen on New-York, and very heavy, they having won four out of five battles up to this stage of the contest. It was a long-protracted battle, the Virginia bird being remarkably game, and although he was not in such fine condition as the New-Yorker, he fairly outlasted him, for after fighting 37 minutes, the New-York bird turned tail and ran, giving the battle to Virginia.

SEVENTH FIGHT—New-York had now won four battles and Virginia two. New-York showed a birch duckwing, and Virginia a Dominick birch, each five pounds two ounces. The duckwing was the quicker fighter and harder cutter, and the odds on him rose from $20 to $14, to $10 to $1, and he cut his opponent so badly that after 19 minutes the Virginian traveled.

EIGHTH FIGHT—New-York showed a black red, and Virginia a pile, each four pounds twelve ounces. It was a remarkably quick-fought contest, New-York punishing the Southerner so badly that he turned and ran in three minutes. This fight decided the main, New-York having won six out of the eight fought and the eleven that fell in.

NINTH FIGHT—New-York produced a pile and Virginia a brown red, four pounds three ounces. Betting $20 to $14 on New-York. Quick fighting, the Southern bird cutting the New-Yorker badly at first, but the latter revived and punished his foe so badly that he changed the aspect of affairs and ultimately won the fight. Time—Three minutes.

TENTH FIGHT—New-York showed a four-pound eleven-ounce spangle, and Virginia a four-pound twelve-ounce gray. The betting was $20 to $12 on the New-York bird, who was reported to be a rasper, but at the third fly the Virginian dealt him a cut which laid him dead in the pit. Time—One minute.

ELEVENTH FIGHT—New-York showed a brass back, and Virginia a speckled gray. This was a good fight, the New-Yorker taking the lead so strong at first that ten to three was bet on him. The Virginian persevered, and punished his antagonist so badly that the odds changed to ten to one on him, and in fifteen minutes he laid him dead in the pit. This was the last fight, New-York having won seven out of the eleven fought.

Resolutions of the Police Board Upon the Death of Inspector Leonard.

Commissioners BOSWORTH, MANIERRE and BRENNAN being present at a meeting of the Board of Metropolitan Police, held yesterday, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That the sudden and unexpected death of Inspector JAMES LEONARD, stricken down unwarned while in the apparent enjoyment of vigorous health, is a startling and mournful proof of the frailty of human life, and has filled with grief and mourning the home recently made happy by his presence, and created a profound sorrow in all with whom he was officially connected.

Resolved, That the deceased, during his twenty-three years of service in the Police Department, in the position of Patrolman, Captain, and Inspector, was untiring in the performance of duty, and in his efforts to increase the efficiency and usefulness of the Police force, and render it worthy of the confidence of the community, whose persons and property they are appointed to protect. He felt an earnest interest as the Inspector of the newly-appointed policemen in making them familiar with their duties, and inspiring them with the conviction that their position was one of great responsibility, where honor could be won by a faithful performance of duty. As a disciplinarian he had no superior in the Department. His agreeable temper and courteous demeanor were always conspicuous, even under circumstances which would make it difficult for most men to preserve the one or practice the other.

Resolved, That his death has deprived the Police Department of the services of an intelligent, gentlemanly and most valuable officer, and created a vacancy which it will be difficult to fill with one equally fitted to discharge the duties he has so successfully and zealously performed.

Resolved, That the members of this Board tender their heartfelt sympathies to the widow and family of the deceased in their great and unexpected bereavement.

Resolved, That as a mark of their respect for the deceased, the members of this Board will attend his funeral and wear the customary badges of mourning for the period of thirty days.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions, signed by the members of this Board, be presented to the widow of the deceased.

Commissioner Acton.

It is generally known that Hon. THOMAS C. ACTON, President of the Board of Police Commissioners, has for some time past been so seriously ill that he has not been able to attend to the duties of his position. Sunday last he was quite prostrated in consequence of the shock he received by the sudden death of Inspector LEONARD, but yesterday he rallied to a great extent, and in the evening was thought to be rapidly recovering from the relapse from which he had suffered. He will not, however, be able for some time yet to resume his place in the Police Board.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

New-York.

The anniversary of the Franklin Electrical Institute was held at Cooper Union yesterday evening. About forty people were present. The Secretary read his annual report. Prof. A. J. STEELE made an address on "Electricity as a Therapeutical Agent," the substance of which was, that health is electrical equilibrium; disease is the disturbance of that equilibrium; cure is its restoration. Remedies taken from the mineral kingdom cannot be otherwise than injurious, because the blood cannot assimilate them, "which is abundantly proved," said the speaker, "by the testimony of numerous patients whom electricity has cured of diseases which drugs had only aggravated." After the address came the election of officers.

The meeting of the Sunday School Convention last night, in Grace Chapel, was well attended. The subject for discussion was "Mission Sunday Schools." Rev. Dr. S. H. TYNG spoke on their organization and history, Rev. Mr. STEVENSON and Rev. Mr. WALKER on their practical working, and Rev. Dr. J. C. SMITH on their support by tenements.

On Sunday afternoon Mrs. DYER, wife of Mr. OLIVER DYER, died suddenly at her residence in Mott Haven of an overdose of chloroform. For many years Mrs. DYER had habitually taken chloroform to alleviate the pain of acute neuralgic attacks to which she was subject. On Sunday afternoon, while her husband was absent at the Howard Mission, she resorted to her usual remedy for a neuralgic attack, and accidentally spilling a quantity of chloroform on her pillow, the fumes of that, added to what she had taken, proved fatal. The family physician, Dr. BATHGATE, was summoned, but he did not arrive until it was too late. An inquest was held yesterday.

An affray occurred at 12:30 o'clock this morning at No. 46 Baxter-street, in which JAMES SHEPPARD, a colored man, belonging to the ship *Armstrong*, lying at Pier No. 52 North River, stabbed WILLIAM HORTON in the right shoulder with a sheath knife, inflicting a severe wound. The assailant was arrested by Officer REMOND and locked up in the Franklin-street Station-house. The wounded man was removed to the City Hospital.

The Board of Excise not having a quorum yesterday, no business was transacted.

A kerosene lamp exploded last evening in an apartment of CHARLES WIGHLER, No. 230 Stanton-street, and set fire to some bedding. The flames were extinguished before any damage had been done.

JOHN LEAS, who resided at No. 511 East Nineteenth-street, died suddenly yesterday afternoon. The Coroner was notified.

An altercation occurred at a late hour last night in the saloon of ROBERT HALL, No. 644 East Eleventh-street, during which JAMES STANLEY, of No. 621 East Twelfth-street, was stabbed in the neck and slightly wounded. All the parties in the saloon escaped, and it is not known certainly who inflicted the wound.

A fire occurred last evening at No. 79 Chambers-street, by which a damage of $100 was done.

Yesterday afternoon car No. 13 of the Cortlandt-street line collided with a freight car of the Harlem Railroad at the corner of Canal and Centre streets. The street car was badly smashed, but no one was injured, notwithstanding it was crowded with passengers.

ALEXANDER TULLY, 70 years of age, last evening fell on the ice in front of his residence, No. 122 Bank-street, and was badly injured.

SHOCKING ACCIDENT IN NEWARK.—A few minutes after 7 o'clock yesterday morning, a carpenter, at work on the new building, No. 16 South Broad-street, fell from the eaves to the ground. He struck head-foremost against a sharp stone, by which his face was horribly lacerated. The side of his head is crushed, and it is feared his jaw bone is broken. His leg was also fractured. His name is JOHN HAMEL, and he resides in State-street. He was sweeping the snow from the gutter preparatory to commencing work. He was attended by a surgeon, and his recovery is considered doubtful. He has a wife and three children.

WEST FARMS.—A public meeting of all property owners within the limits of the town of West Farms, will be held at Ittner's Hall, Tremont, on Wednesday evening next, the 20th inst., at 8 o'clock, under the auspices of the Freeholders' Association, the subject under consideration being the proposed incorporation of the town.

Court Calendars for To-day.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Clerke, P. J., Sutherland and Barnard, JJ.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.

Enumerated Motions.

Nos.
6—Stevens vs. Clark.
58—Billings vs. Meigs et al.
64—Arctic Ins. Co. vs. Austin, &c.
65—Jandon et al. vs. Butler.
70—Ref. Protestant Dutch Church of Westfield, S. L. vs. Brown, Executrix.
71—Gardner et al. vs. Tyler.
72—Parker vs. Thacher.
77—People ex rel. Higgins, Adm'r, &c., vs. Reilly, et al.
80—Maghee vs. Camden and Amboy Railroad and Transportation Company.
81—Dwight, Jr., vs. North. Indiana Railroad Company.
82—Hoffman vs. Hoffman.
85—Taylor vs. Quicksilver Mining Co.

Nos.
89—Elliott vs. Wood.
90—Higgins vs. Bien et al.
91—Tyler vs. Ford et al.
92—Floto vs. Osgood et al.
93—Hutchinson vs. Allen et al.
94—Walsh, Ex'r, &c., vs. Sexton.
95—Edsall et al. vs. Camden and Amboy Railroad and Transportation Company.
96—Cooke vs. Brigham et al.
97—Wette vs. Ulrichs.
98—Collins vs. Clark et al.
99—Lanens et al. vs. Dupasseur et al.
100—Maury et al. vs. Indemnity Fire Insurance Company.
101—Haviland vs. The Mayor, &c.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Held by Cardozo, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.

Nos.
983—McCready vs. Leary et al.
975—Springer vs. Dwyer.
461—Holdrege vs. Webb.
1037—Baker et al. vs. Fritz.
1049—Bedell vs. Gordon.
1051—Isidor vs. Burnstine.
1091—Schurmann et al. vs. Ritter.
765—Smith vs. Board et al.
1111—Stuart vs. Shepard.
1115—Morton vs. Gladstone, Sr., et al.
1129—Browning et al. vs. Whitten et al.
1147—Welling vs. Knox, impleaded, &c.

Nos.
1153—Batch et al. vs. Fleming.
275—Anderson, Adm'r, vs. Hone.
399—Board of Commissioners of Pilots vs. N. J. Steamboat Co.
1157—Whelan vs. Morris et al.
1159—Reed et al. vs. Rice et al.
1161—Bansher, Jr., vs Fitch et al.
1163—Sweeney vs. Hudson River R. R. Co.
1175—Glover vs. Van Schaick.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Ingraham, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—Calendar called at 12 M.

Call No. 58—Vanderpoel vs. McEvily.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by McCunn, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
522—Heffernan vs. Ross, Pres't, &c.
267—Reilly, Sr., Adm'r, vs. Banks.
479—Sullivan vs. Herman et al.
323—Steel vs. Fuller et al.
453—McCarty vs. O'Donnell.
511—Kirkland et al. vs. Leary.
431—Clark vs. Glimes.
461—Longnacker vs. Sweitzer.

Nos.
401—Baird et al. vs. Satterlee.
187—Church vs. Squier.
497—Tracey et al. vs. Sherman.
169—Wiggins vs. Baker.
145—Dayton vs. Stuyvesant F. Ins. Co.
123—Warner vs. Western Trans. Co.
273—Duckworth vs. Green et al.

Part II.—Adjourned to Monday.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Calendar called by Gross, J., at 10 A. M.

Nos.
1294—Lynch vs. Myers.
1433—Pabst vs. Smith, Jr.
1442—Burnes vs. Bailey.
1436½—Philips vs. Jerome.
1445—Holland vs. Schlessinger.
— —Malone vs. Adams.
974—Hatch vs. Pierson.
1267—Lippman vs. Armstrong.
1380—Smith vs. Peck.
— —Woodruff vs. Cosgrove.
1388—Magrath vs. Sands.
— —Allemania vs. Smith.
— —Ross vs. Franklin.
1459—Juisnauf vs. Homan.
1460—Bradley vs. Wilson.

Nos.
1461—Hoffman vs. Riege.
1462—Dejonge vs. Knapp.
1463—Frank vs. Langham.
1464—Bertsch vs. Schwingman.
1465—Friedman vs. Hart.
1466—Chase vs. Doyle.
1467—Stewart vs. Kitchen.
1468—Blu vs. Tucker.
1469—Hogg vs Carey.
1470—O'Donnell vs. Shipman.
1471—Garrettson vs. Griffen.
1472—Faso vs. Peekskill Iron Co.
1473—Mcnease vs. Cox.
1474—Williams vs. Sturges.
1475—Cox vs. Bogman.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—BROOKLYN—JAN. 19.

115—Kelsey vs. Bellis.
116—Kelsey vs. Bellis.
119—Mullen vs. Cooper.
126—Kelsey vs. Dalton.
127—Kelsey vs. Burke.
67—Muckensturm vs. Rizzi.
128—Gleason vs. Colligan.
129—Hudson vs. Wandle.
131—Bulman vs. Kelly.
132—Conkiin vs. McLane.
133—Burns vs. Otard.
134—Perry vs. Gloucester.
135—Erskine vs. Bauman.

137—Brown vs. Owen.
140—Brown vs. Reed.
141—Cullen vs. Bassett.
142—Gorner vs. Flint.
143—Welch vs. Wood.
53—Hayes vs. Gonigle.
68—Guild vs. Flagler.
70—Guild vs. Holden.
74—Flagler vs. Holden.
75—Cockle vs. Johnson.
81—Bartlett vs. Loan Society.
99—Rorke vs. Thomas.

CITY COURT, BROOKLYN—JAN. 19.

Nos.
59—Roland vs. Furman.
64—Barwick vs. Bishoprick.
86—Kukalkoon vs. Mobi.
112—Burgess vs. Schleir.
118—Lockwood vs. Dailey.
103—Lockwood vs. Malley.
107—Dawson vs. Swezey.
40—Heiles vs. Wilt.
92—Morrison vs. Dailey.

Nos.
43—Hudson vs. Hudson.
51—Mosel vs. Witt.
53—Trimmell vs. Young.
78—Brown vs. Trimmer.
80—Davis vs. Buckley.
82—Nelson vs. Ritte.
104—Edler vs. Schenck.
106—Malcom vs. Shier.
111—White vs. Beard.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Monday, Jan. 18—11 A. M.

United States Five-twenty Bonds firm at 75¾. Consols for money, 93; Consols for account, 93. Stocks steady; Erie, 26¾; Illinois, 93¾.

LIVERPOOL, Monday, Jan. 18—11 A. M.

COTTON—The market opens flat at the following quotations:
Middling Uplands.........11¾d.
Middling Orleans.........11⅞d.

The sales of to-day are estimated at 1,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—Corn, 35s. 6d. ⅌ quarter for old Mixed Western. California Wheat, 11s. 8d. ⅌ cental.

LONDON, Monday, Jan. 18—1 P. M.

Consols, 92⅞ for money and 93 for the account. United States Five-twenty Bonds quiet and unchanged. Stocks steady; Erie, 26¾; Illinois, 93; Atlantic and Great Western, 46¾.

LIVERPOOL, Monday, Jan. 18—1 P. M.

COTTON—The market is flat at the following quotations:
Middling Uplands.........11¾d.
Middling Orleans.........11⅞d.

BREADSTUFFS—The market is quiet.

HAVRE, Monday, Jan. 18.

COTTON—The market opened quiet and unchanged.

FRANKFORT, Monday, Jan. 18.

United States Five-twenty Bonds opened at 79¼@79⅜ for the old issue.

ANTWERP, Monday, Jan. 18.

Petroleum firm at 56½f.@57f. for Standard White.

LONDON, Monday, Jan. 18—4:30 P. M.

The Money market closed quiet; Consols 92⅞ for money and the account.

United States Five-twenties quiet and steady at 75¾. Railway Stocks easier; Eries, 26¾; Illinois Centrals, 92¾.

LIVERPOOL, Monday, Jan. 18—4:30 P. M.

COTTON—The market closed dull at the following quotations:
Middling Uplands.........11¾d.
Middling Orleans.........11⅞d.

The sales of the day foot up 10,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS AND PROVISIONS—The market closed unchanged in tone and quotations.

PRODUCE—Petroleum advanced; Spirits, 8¼d.; Refined, 1s. 8½d. Linseed Oil declined to £30 ⅌ ton. Other articles unchanged.

LONDON, Monday, Jan. 18—4:30 P. M.

Tallow is quoted at 47s. 6d. Refined Petroleum, 1s. 8¼d. Linseed Cakes, £11 5s. Calcutta Linseed, 57s. 6d @58s. Sugar and Oils unchanged.

PARIS, Monday, Jan. 18.

Bourse quiet. Rentes, 69f. 85c.

HAVRE, Monday, Jan. 18—Evening.

COTTON—Tres Ordinaire on spot unchanged; Low Middlings to arrive closed easier at 136f.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Monday, Jan. 18.

Exchange on New-York steady at 1-10 ⅌ cent. premium. FLOUR heavy; Spring Extras, $5 75. WHEAT quiet but firmer; No. 1, $1 18@$1 18½; No. 2, $1 12½@$1 12¾. CORN steady; No. 2 Kiln-dried, 55c.; New, 52¼c.; no grade at 47½c. OATS firmer; No. 2, 47½c.@48c. RYE dull at $1 15@$1 16. BARLEY dull and nominal at $1 64. WHISKY firm at an advance of 1c.; sales at 96c. PROVISIONS quiet and firmer and a shade higher. MESS PORK, $28 50@$29, on the spot; Ordinary, $27. LARD steady; sellers at 18½c. BULK MEATS firmer and a shade higher. DRESSED HOGS firm at $12@$12 50. LIVE HOGS dull, and nominally unchanged. BEEF CATTLE dull and nominal at $3@$7 50. RECEIPTS for two days—9,000 bbls. Flour, 46,000 bushels Wheat, 64,000 bushels Corn, 36,000 bushels Oats, 3,500 bushels Rye, 4,000 bushels Barley, 7,500 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—18,000 bbls. Flour, 9,500 bushels Wheat, 12,000 bushels Corn, 33,000 bushels Oats, 1,300 bushels Rye, 1,000 bushels Barley, 5,500 Hogs.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, Jan. 18.

TOBACCO in good demand; the offerings were small; prices unchanged. COTTON—The business was small; Middlings, 28c. FLOUR dull and unchanged; business was small. WHEAT very dull; prime to fancy Fall, $1 50@$2. CORN advancing and in light supply; sales of Yellow at 67c.@68c.; White at 69c.@72c. OATS advancing; sales at 58c.@62c. BARLEY steady; Spring, $1 75@$2. RYE firmer and higher at $1 27@$1 29. PORK firmer and but little was offered; sales at $29. BULK MEATS firm and buoyant; Dry Salted Shoulders at 12c.@12¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 15½c.; Clear Sides, 16c. BACON stronger, but the business was small; Shoulders at 13¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 17c.; Clear Sides, 17½c.@17¾c. LARD—The business was small; choice City, 19c.; choice Country Kettle, 18c. HOGS unchanged. CATTLE steady and firmer; inferior to choice, $3@$7 50. RECEIPTS for two days—6,500 bbls. Flour, 14,000 bushels Corn, 1,000 bushels Barley, 1,000 bushels Rye, 1,500 Hogs.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Monday, Jan. 18.

COTTON dull and unsettled; Middlings, 27½c.@27¾c.; sales, 1,200 bales; receipts since Saturday, 7,142 bales; exports, 1,165 bales. Sterling Exchange, 148; New-York, sight, ⅛@¾ discount. SUGAR active; Common, 10¼c.@10½c.; Prime, 12¾c.; Yellow, Clarified, 16c.@16½c. MOLASSES active; Common, 58c.@60c.; Prime, 61c.@68c.; Choice, 70c.@72c. FLOUR quiet and firm at $8 25. CORN steady; White, 77c.; Yellow, 80c. OATS firm at 67c.@68c. BRAN dull and declined at $1 05. HAY dull; Prime, $24@$25. PORK dull at $29 75. BACON dull; Shoulders, 14¾c.; Clear Rib, 17¾c.; Clear Sides, 18¾c. LARD irregular; tierce, 19c.; keg, 21c.@21¾c. WHISKY dull; Western, rectified, $1@$1 07½. COFFEE steady; Fair, 14¾c.@14¾c.; Prime, 16¾c.@16¾c.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Jan. 18.

COTTON quiet; Middling Uplands, 29c. FLOUR dull and weak; Howard-street Superfine, $6 25@$7; do. Extra, $8@$10; do. Family, $10@$12; City Mills Superfine, $6 25@$7 50; do. Extra, $8@$10 50; do. Family, $10 50@$12 75; Western Superfine, $6 25@$6 75; do. Extra, $7 75@$8 50; do. Family, $10@$10 75. WHEAT dull; receipts small; Prime Red, $2 20@$2 30. CORN dull; Prime White, 87c.@88c. OATS firm at 68c.@75c. RYE dull at $1 40@$1 50. MESS PORK firm at $30@$30 50. BACON firm; Rib Sides, 17c.@17½c.; Clear Sides, 17½c.@17¾c.; Shoulders, 14c.@14¼c. HAMS, 19c.@20c. LARD firm and quiet at 20c.

CINCINNATI, Monday, Jan. 18.

FLOUR dull; Family, $7 50@$7 75. WHEAT dull; No. 2 at $1 70, and $1 75 for No. 1, without sales. CORN firm and in demand at 68c.; held at 70c. RYE firm; held at $1 40@$1 42. No. 1 OATS firm at 62c. BARLEY quiet and unchanged. WHISKY firm at 96c. MESS PORK held at $29 50. LARD, 19¼c.@20¼c. BULK MEATS, 12c.@16c.; Shoulders and Sides, 15¾c.; Clear Rib, 15¾c.@16c. Sales, 100,000 lbs. Clear Rib at 15¼c., seller first half of February; 42,000 Clear do. at 15¾c. on the spot. BACON firm at 13¾c.; Shoulders, 13¾c.; Clear Rib and Clear Sides, 18¾c.@17¾c. Sugar-cured HAMS, 17¾c.@18c. Gold, 135, Exchange quiet. Money easier. No COTTON quotations given to-day.

BUFFALO, Monday, Jan. 18.

GRAIN in store and afloat—Wheat, 570,000 bushels; Corn, 127,000 bushels; Oats, 164,000 bushels; Rye, 130,000 bushels; Barley, 81,000 bushels; Peas, 4,000 bushels. FLOUR neglected. WHEAT nominal; no inquiry. CORN dull and lower; sales 8 cars New at 78c., on the track. OATS and RYE nominal. BARLEY in fair inquiry; sales 2,000 bushels Choice Canada at $2 05; one car Canada at $1 98, all in store, and one car Canada at $1 95, delivered. SEEDS firm and unchanged. DRESSED HOGS—None offered. PORK firm and unchanged. LARD firm and unchanged.

ALBANY, N. Y., Monday, Jan. 18.

Cattle Market opened with a liberal supply, and many of the droves were made up of prime, first quality and extra beeves. The demand is only moderate, and prices have dropped ⅛c.@¼c. ⅌ pound, the decline being heaviest on the best stock; sales 1,000 head at 6c.@7c. for light and coarse State, Michigan and Illinois; 8c.@9½c. for ordinary to prime heavy and choice fine Ohio and Kentucky. SHEEP are in good demand and ¼c. ⅌ lb. higher, the range being from 4c. to 7¼c., according to weights and quality. DRESSED HOGS, 13¾c.@14c.

MILWAUKEE, Monday, Jan. 18.

FLOUR dull and prices unchanged. WHEAT quiet; No. 1, sales at $1 17½; No. 2 at $1 12. OATS steady at 47½c. for No. 2. CORN dull at 80c. RYE steady at $1 11 for No. 1. BARLEY nominal. PROVISIONS firm and higher. City MESS PORK at $28. DRESSED HOGS firm and advanced 25c. to 50c., with sales at $11 75@$12 25. RECEIPTS for two days—2,000 bbls. Flour, 44,000 bushels Wheat, 1,000 bushels Oats, 3,000 bushels Corn, 2,000 bushels Rye, 1,000 bushels Barley. SHIPMENTS—4,000 bbls. Flour, 3,000 bushels Wheat, 500 bbls. Pork, and 150 tierces Lard.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Jan. 18.

COTTON in fair demand; Middlings at 30c.@31½c. CLOVERSEED active at $9. FLAXSEED, $2 62. FLOUR greatly depressed and drooping; Superfine, $5@$5 25; Extras, $6@$6 25; Iowa and Wisconsin Extra Family, $7 25@$9 75; Minnesota do., $7 50@$8; Pennsylvania and Ohio do., $8 50@$10. WHEAT dull and drooping; Red, $1 80@$1 95; Amber, $2@$2 05. CORN very quiet; New Yellow, 87c.@92c. RYE unchanged. OATS steady at 72c.@75c. PETROLEUM less active; Crude nominal at 25¼c.; Refined, 32¼c.@33c. GROCERIES and PROVISIONS unchanged. WHISKY dull at $1 01@$1 03.

OSWEGO, Monday, Jan. 18.

FLOUR unchanged; sales 800 bbls. at $7 50@$7 75 for No. 1 Spring; $9@$9 25 for Amber Winter; $10 for White and $11@$11 25 for Double Extra. WHEAT quiet; No. 1 Milwaukee Club is held at $1 70; No. 2 Chicago Spring at $1 50; White Canada, $2 15@$2 25. CORN, $1 03 for Mixed Western. OATS, 68c. CORN MEAL, $2 30 ⅌ cwt. MILLFEED steady; Shorts, $26; Shipstuffs, $30; Middlings, $36@$38 ⅌ ton. RAILROAD FREIGHTS—On Flour to Boston, $1 05; to New-York, 96c.; to Albany, 67c.

LOUISVILLE, Monday, Jan. 18.

TOBACCO—Sales of 37 hhds. Common Lugs to Manufactured Leaf at $5@$16 75. COTTON—Middling Uplands, 28c. FLOUR—Superfine, $5 50@$6. WHEAT, $1 75@$1 85. OATS, 60c.@65c. CORN, 61c. RYE, $1 35. MESS PORK, $29@$29 50. LARD, 19c.@19¼c., in bulk. BACON—Shoulders and Clear Rib Sides, 16¼c.@16¾c.; Packed Bacon Shoulders, 14c.; Clear do. Rib Sides, 17c.; Raw Packed Clear Sides, 17¼c. WHISKY, 98c.

MEMPHIS, Monday, Jan. 18.

COTTON dull and nominal; receipts, 2,011 bales; exports, 1,063 bales. FLOUR dull; sales of Superfine at $7@$7 50. CORN, 57c.@58c. OATS, 70c. MESS PORK, $30 50. LARD, 20c.@21c. SHOULDERS, in bulk, 12¾c.; Clear Sides, 16¾c. DRESSED HOGS, $12@$12 50.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Jan. 18.

BEEF CATTLE in fair demand; Extra State and Western Steers sold at 9¾c.@10¼c.; Fair to Good at 8c.@9c.; Common at 5c.@7c. ⅌ lb. SHEEP—6,000 sold at 5c.@7c. ⅌ lb. gross. HOGS advanced; 3,000 sold at $15 50@$16 ⅌ cwt. COWS and CALF, $50@$80.

TOLEDO, Monday, Jan. 18.

FLOUR dull. WHEAT dull and lower; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 93; Amber nominal at $1 70. CORN unchanged. OATS unchanged. RYE quiet. DRESSED HOGS dull at $12@$12 50.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Monday, Jan. 18.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE quiet at 47½c. RESIN dull at $1 90@$4 60. Crude TURPENTINE, $2 15@$2 30. TAR, $2.25. COTTON flat, with a downward tendency; 26¾c. offered and refused for Middlings.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Monday, Jan. 18.

COTTON dull, and declined ¼c.; market very irregular. Middlings, 27¾c.@28c.; sales, 400 bales; receipts, 1,744 bales.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Monday, Jan. 18.

COTTON market flat and too unsettled to give quotations; sales 18 bales; receipts, 19 bales. Holders are anxious to sell, but there are no buyers.

MOBILE, Monday, Jan. 18.

COTTON—Sales, 150 bales. Market dull; entirely nominal. Receipts, 2,051 bales; exports, 2,259 bales.

CHARLESTON, Monday, Jan. 18.

COTTON dull and declined ¼c.; sales 230 bales; Middlings, 28c.; receipts, 1,150 bales.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Jan. 18.

Stocks steady; Pennsylvania State Fives, 101¼; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 26¾; Reading Railroad, 47¾; Pennsylvania Railroad, 57¼. Gold, 135¾.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.			
Hammonia	Jan. 6	Hamburg	New-York.
FOR EUROPE.			
Cuba	Jan. 20	New-York	Liverpool.
Colorado	Jan. 20	New-York	Liverpool.
Union	Jan. 21	New-York	Bremen.
City of Antwerp	Jan. 23	New-York	Liverpool.
Denmark	Jan. 23	New-York	Liverpool.
Caledonia	Jan. 23	New-York	Glasgow.
Ville de Paris	Jan. 23	New-York	Havre.
FOR HAVANA, ASPINWALL, &C.			
Columbia	Jan. 21	New-York	Havana.
Henry Chauncey	Jan. 23	New-York	Aspinwall.
Merrimac	Jan. 23	New-York	Rio.

Departure of Foreign Mails.

WEDNESDAY.

Mails for Europe, *via* Liverpool, by the *Cuba*, close at the General Post Office at 9:30 A. M. Supplementary mail for *paid* letters on the pier, Jersey City, to 10:50 A. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 4 P. M.
North, through *via* H. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4, 9:15 P. M.
North Way, *via* Harlem R. R., Chatham Four Corners	5 A. M.
East, *via* New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, *via* Newport	4 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:20 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	6 P. M.
South, Through	5 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 6:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	5 A. M.; 4 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

JAN. 18—*In steamship New-York, from Bremen*—Wm. Kind, Paul Kunz, Stowell Davis, John Porter and family, M. Meyer, Pauline Rotschild and child, H. Frank and family, Louis Jeune, Julius Hartz, John Newmann, Adalbert Stunder, Friedr. Schulin and wife, J. Sobemheim, F. W. Ogden, George Foster.

JAN. 18—*In steamship City of Antwerp, from Liverpool*—Miss Rose Massey, Miss Norris, George Hughes, A. S. Malcomson, A. B. Malcomson, Jr., H. W. Ducker, W. Weir, Mr. Porter, Mr. Waltoe, Mr. Kimpton, Mr. Walworth, Mr. Kunthe, Mr. Muntze, Mr. Anderson, Mr. Whitehouse, Mr. Thompson, Mr. Wilde, Mr. Grey.

In steamship Magnolia, from Charleston—Col. Patten, Col. Woodward, Major Weldon, G. F. Van Kolintz, W. K. Murray and lady, H. Tileston, J. K. Pierce, G. H. Mitchell, L. Spiro, Jasson Dunham, S. M. Lewis, P. Dillon, James Reed.

In steamship Herman Livingston, from Savannah—Capt. Charles Smith, wife and child, J. B. Newton, E. C. Weeks, F. A. Pell, E. Wettermore, John McLaughlin, Jno. F. Rollins, W. C. Lewis, H. Holbrook, P. Hardie, E. L. Barker, and 10 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises..... 7 21 | Sun sets..... 5 02 | Moon sets....11 40
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook..11 36 | Gov. Island.12 25 | Hell Gate.... 1 47

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. SIMONTON, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung, New-Yorker Journal* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, Dec. 18.

Cleared.

Steamships Virginia, (Br.,) Forbes, Liverpool, National Steamship Co.; Relief, Williams, Bermuda, Coast Wrecking Co.; Franconia, Sherwood, Portland, J. F. Ames.

Ship Zouave, Robinson, Melbourne, Mailler, Lord & Co.

Barks Pontocorvo, (Norw.,) Dahl, Antwerp, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Wynaud, (Br.,) Jones, Melbourne, R. W. Forbes; Thomas Pope, Webber, Cardenas, Yates & Porterfield; Norah, Gibbs, Cienfuegos, Miller & Houghton.

Brigs Margaret Hain, (Br.,) Wales, Venice, Fabbri & Chauncey; Edith, Putnam, Minatitlan, Simpson & Clapp; Harriet, (Br.,) Gilbert, St. John's, N. F., Bowring & Archibald.

Schooners A. M. Flanagan, Collins, Trinidad de Cuba, Miller & Houghton; Royal Arch, (Br.,) Wickward, Cornwallis, Crandall, Umphray & Co.; Harriet Thomas, Robinson, Mobile; Lilly, Francis, Charleston, N. L. McCready & Co.; A. C. Lyon, Lyon, Baltimore, Baker & Dayton; Fannie Hatch, Gregory, Salem, R. W. Ropes & Co.; O. C. Acken, Hobbie, Stamford; Evelyn, Burger, Stamford.

Arrived.

Steamship City of Antwerp, (Br.,) Mirehouse, Liverpool Jan. 6, and Queenstown 7th, with mdse. and 156 passengers to John G. Dale. Jan. 6, at 5:31 P. M., off Orm's Head, passed steamship City of London, bound in. Jan. 11, at 10:20 P. M., lat. 49, lon. 35 30, passed a Cunard steamship, supposed to be the Russia, hence for Liverpool. 12th, lat. 48 15, lon. 38 46, passed steamships Tripoli and Caledonia, bound W. 13th, lat. 47 16, lon. 43 42, passed a 4-masted London steamship bound E. 17th, at 3 P. M., 274 miles E. of Sandy Hook, passed a brig-rigged steamship, supposed to be one of the North German Lloyd steamers bound E.

Steamship New-York, (N. G.,) Nordenholt, Bremen Jan. 2, and Southampton 5th, with mdse. and 374 passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Experienced strong westerly gales during first part of passage. Jan. 13, lat. 46 56, lon. 46 56, passed a Br. 4-masted steamer bound E.

Steamship Hawk, (of St. John's, N. F.,) Jackman, Fortune Bay, N. F., Jan. 1, with fish to Bowring & Archibald.

Steamship Niagara, Blakeman, Richmond and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

Steamship Hatteras, Roberts, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

Steamship John Gibson, Winters, Georgetown and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Philips & Brown.

Steamship Empire, Price, Alexandria, with mdse. and passengers to Jas. Hand.

Steamship Magnolia, Ryder, Charleston Jan. 16, with mdse. and passengers to Arthur Leary.

Steamship Fanita, Freeman, Philadelphia, with mdse. and passengers to J. Lorillard.

Ship Theresa, Mudgett, London Oct. 29, with mdse. to Thomas Dunham's Nephew & Co. Is anchored in the Lower Bay.

Bark Asphodel, (Br.) Sayfield, Shanghai Sept. 1, via Anjier Oct. 21, and St. Helena Dec. 1?, with teas to order. Nov. 19, lat. 32 30 S., lon. 32 E., saw American ship Mystic Bell, stg. W. Nov. 28, passed Cape Horn, and crossed the equator Dec. 22, in lon. 25 12. Dec. 28, lat. 18 10 N., lon. 37 W., spoke bark "Suffern," (Fr.,) from Rio Janeiro for Havre. Had strong variable winds for the past week; remainder of the passage had fine weather.

Brig Loch Lomond, (of Stockton,) Black, Santa Martha Nov. 20, Savanilla Dec. 4, via Carthagena Dec. 18, with fustic, coffee, &c., to Hoadley, Eno & Co.—vessel to R. P. Buck & Co. Jan. 11, off Hatteras, while running under close-reefed topsails, blew away topsail, split foresail, &c.; had also heavy gales from the N. E. on the 14th inst.

Brig Julia E. Arey, (of Ranger,) Beveridge, Philadelphia 3 ds., with coal to R. P. Buck & Co.

Schr. Isabel, (of New-London,) Denison, St. Blas 23 ds., with cocoa nuts to Miller & Houghton. Has been 9 ds. N. of Hatteras, with strong variable winds and calms. Jan. 15, 8 miles S. by E. of Absecom, saw schr Nettie Brown, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Harvest Queen, (Br.,) McBride, Cornwallis, N. S., 10 ds., with produce to Crandall, Umphray & Co.

Schr. W. S. Duryea, (Br.,) Nicholson, Cornwallis, N. S., 10 ds., with produce to Crandall, Umphray & Co.

Schr. James E. French, Baker, Gloucester, with fish to Stetson & Co.

Schr. Emma E. Gregory, Thorndike, Rockland 8 ds., with lime to W. S. Brown.

Schr. Hattie Coombs, Carter, Rockland 7 ds., with lime to W. S. Brown.

Schr. Ring Dove, Wooster, Calais 12 ds., with lumber to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Sandy Point, Anderson, Frankfort.

Schr. Henry Parker, Parker, New-Haven, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Richard Bullwinkle, Pratt, Rockland 8 ds., with lime to W. S. Brown.

Schr. J. W. Griffin, ——, Gloucester, with fish to Robinson & Co.

Schr. Albert Field, Petitt, New-Haven.

Schr. Juliette Pratt, Parker, Providence.

Schr. Empress, Hillyard, Eastport.

Schr. Victory, Bowman, Eastport.

WIND—At sunset, E. N. E., snowing.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Jan. 18—Arr. ship Artisan, from New-Orleans; bark Sientein, from Foo Chow; brig Constantine, from Turk's Island.

Below—Schr. Northern Light, of and from Machias, ashore on Ram Head, and leaky.

The bark Lepanto, from Leith for Philadelphia, put into Plymouth, England, Jan. 2, leaky.

Also arr. steamers Tripoli, from Liverpool; Neptune, from New-York; brig Isadora, from Port-au-Prince.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 18—Arr. Spanish brig Maria, from Havana; schrs. Nellie Carr, from New-York; W. Jones, from Rockland, Me.

Off the port—Schr. J. L. Leach, from Philadelphia.

FORTRESS MONROE, Jan. 18—Passed in for Baltimore, brig Harry, from Turk's Island.

SAVANNAH, Jan. 18—Arr. schr. Oriole, from Boston.

Old. schr. Ethan Allen, for Baltimore.

Miscellaneous.

The Atlantic Submarine Wrecking Company sent their steamer Yankee to the schooner sunk off Fire Island. Found the wreck bearing S. by W. from Fire Island, distance 10 miles, her masts about five feet above the water; a most dangerous snag for a vessel to strike. No doubt the vessel that is sunk near her struck these spars. The Yankee, assisted by another of the Company's steamers, the Rescue, removed the danger.

The bark Ober Burgermeister von Winter, (N. G.,) Schmidt, from Rotterdam, (not as before,) which anchored on the Bar on the 17th, came up the City on the 18th, and is consigned to Funch, Meincke & Co. Reports: Dec. 31, lat. 25, lon. 60, spoke bark Louise Larvig, Norw., from Liverpool for Philadelphia, 49 days out.

KEY WEST, Fla., Jan. 18.—The Br. brig Colorado, from Cienfuegos for Boston, with molasses, sprung a leak at sea, and while running back got on a reef, but was saved by wreckers.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrivals Out.

QUEENSTOWN, Jan. 18.—The Cunard steamship Siberia, from New-York, arrived at this port at 9 A. M. to-day.

The steamship Minnesota, from New-York, arrived at this port yesterday.

WINTER CLOTHING!
LARGE STOCK OF SUPERB GOODS STILL ON HAND, AND NOT TO BE CARRIED OVER; WILL BE SOLD WITHOUT REGARD TO PROFIT! THE BEST OPPORTUNITY EVER AFFORDED FOR A SUPPLY OF THE FINEST GOODS AT THE LOWEST PRICES.
Stylish Overcoats - - - -$13 00
Stylish Pea-Jackets - - - - 10 00
DEVLIN & CO.,
BROADWAY, CORNER GRAND-ST.
BROADWAY, CORNER WARREN-ST.

LORD & TAYLOR
WILL MAKE,
FOR THE BALANCE OF THE SEASON,
COMMENCING MONDAY, JAN. 18,
STILL FURTHER REDUCTIONS
IN THE PRICES OF
Silks, Dress Goods, Shawls, Cloaks, Sacques, Flannels, Blankets, Quilts, Sheetings, Hosiery, Upholstery, and Ladies and Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods,
PREPARATORY TO MAKING THEIR SEMI-ANNUAL INVENTORY OF STOCK.
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Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st., corner Christie-st.
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$15 THE CELEBRATED COLLINS METAL WATCH. $20

THE COLLINS METAL WATCH
NEW-YORK
NOS. 37 & 39 NASSAU ST.
$15
$20.

WATCHES, CHAINS and JEWELRY, equal to Gold for wear and durability. Watches $15 and $20. Chains, $2 to $6. Remember our only office.
G. E. COLLINS & CO.,
Nos. 37 and 39 Nassau-st.,
opposite the Post Office, up stairs.

BALL, BLACK & CO.,
NOS. 565 AND 567 BROADWAY,
OFFER AN UNEQUALED ASSORTMENT OF
JURGENSEN, NARDIN, JACOT, SALTZMAN, NICOUD, GERARD, FRODSHAM, PEARDON, GORDING, RUGENSTEIN, HARRISON, TAYLOR, &c.,
ALSO, A FULL LINE OF AMERICAN
WATCHES.

NO MORE MEDICINE.
70,000 CURES (INCLUDING THE POPE'S) OF DYSPEPSIA, PHTHISIS,
CONSTIPATION, DIARRHŒA, LIVER AND NERVOUS DISORDERS, BY DU BARRY'S DELICIOUS FOOD,
REVALENTA ARABICA,
which saves fifty times its cost in Medicines. Tins, 1 pound, $1 25; 2 pounds, $2.25; 24 pounds, $18.
Also, REVALENTA CHOCOLATE, in half-pound packets, $1 50. Copies of cures may be had gratis.
DU BARRY & CO., No. 163 William-st., New-York.
And all Grocers and Chemists in town and country.

COLD-INE.
For COLDS. Sold by Druggists. RUSHTON'S, No. 10 Astor House.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—Prizes paid in Gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

THE TWELFTH FREE LECTURE OF the Cooper Union for the Advancement of Science and Art will be given by M. RICHARD LEVERSON, Esq., on the "Science of Government," on THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 21, at 8 o'clock precisely.
ABRAM S. HEWITT, Secretary.